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PACT MILITARY COUNCIL SESSION ENDS 19 OCTOBER

Zhivkov Receives Kulikov

AU191341 Sofia BTA in English 1226 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Sofia, Oct 19 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and State Council president, received the commander-in-chief of the Allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov; the chief of staff of the Allied Armed Forces, Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, and members of the Military Council, who attended a session of the council in Sofia.

The meeting was attended also by the member of the Politburo of the BCP CC and minister of national defence, Army General Dobri Dzhurov, and the chief of "Social and National Security" Department of the CC of the BCP, Col. Gen. Velko Palin.

Marshal Viktor Kulikov made Mr. Todor Zhivkov familiar with the work of the Military Council of the Allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states and stressed the significance of this session for strengthening the solidarity and the combat cooperation between the fraternal armies, for raising the combat might of the defensive union of the countries of the fraternal socialist community.

Mr Todor Zhivkov spoke about some topical tasks the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Bulgarian people are solving in the implementation of the directives as set forth by the 12th Congress of the BCP and the national party conference.

The reception proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

Council Talks Reviewed

LD191935 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Budapest, October 19 (MTI) -- The Military Council of the Warsaw Treaty United Armed Forces held a session in Sofia October 17-19 under the chairmanship of Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union and commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces. The session was attended by members of the Military Council who headed delegations of the Bulgarian People's Army, the Hungarian People's Army, the National People's Army of the GDR, the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Polish People's Army, the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union.

The Military Council discussed some questions of the practical work of the United Armed Forces in connection with implementation of the resolutions adopted at the session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultation Committee and the Defence Ministerial Committee, in a constructive and objective atmosphere and in the spirit of friendship-in-arms, comradely cooperation, mutual understanding and unity.

The Hungarian military delegation that was led at the session by Colonel-General Istvan Olah, chief of staff, returned to Budapest Friday.

## Military Leaders Depart

AU192024 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Marshal Viktor Kulikov and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov departed from Bulgaria tonight.

The members of the Warsaw Pact Military Council and the delegations headed by them from the GDR National People's Army, the Polish Armed Forces, the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Armed Forces of the USSR, the Hungarian People's Army, and the CSSR People's Army also departed from Bulgaria tonight.

## Soviet Media Coverage

For coverage of the Warsaw Pact Military Council meeting from 17-19 October under the chairmanship of Marshal of the Soviet Union and Commander in Chief of the Joint Armed Forces Kulikov, his meeting with Bulgarian State Council President Zhivkov, and Kulikov's and Bulgarian Defense Minister Dzhurov's 19 October luncheon addresses, see the Communist Relations section of the 22 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

## BRIEFS

CEMA CONSTRUCTION DELEGATIONS -- On 16 October, Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and permanent GDR representative to CEMA, received the delegations from the CEMA member-countries, the SFRY, and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, participating in the 58th meeting of the Permanent CEMA Commission for Cooperation in the Construction Sector. The exchange of views centered on tasks in the construction sector to increase efficiency and on close scientific-technological cooperation to develop and use progressive technologies, as well as the development of the construction material industry. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Oct 84 p 2 AU]

HOXHA ATTENDS TIRANA SPORTS PRESENTATION

AU201754 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1700 GMT on 20 October carries a 20-minute recorded report on a sports presentation held at the Qemal Stafa Stadium in Tirana. The exact time that the presentation began is not given. An unidentified reporter describes the scene within the stadium, saying that it is filled with working people from production and work centers and various institutions, with servicemen, and with young men and women. The announcer states that altogether some 24,000 young people will participate in the various performances scheduled to take place in the stadium within the framework of the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation.

The announcer then says that all the participants and spectators erupt in powerful ovations to greet "Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the party and people, accompanied by Ramiz Alia, Adil Carcani, Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Qirjako Mihali; Vangjel Cerrava, AWP Central Committee secretary; Nexhmije Hoxha, Tefta Cami, Jashar Menzelxhiu; members of the AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and of the government."

The announcer says that three sportsmen move toward the part of the stadium where the party and state leaders are seated, and one of them hands Enver Hoxha a bouquet and places a red scarf around his neck. The sports presentation is then declared open, according to the reporter, by Mehdi Bushati, chairman of the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The announcer then gives a description of the performances given by various groups of young people, students, schoolchildren, representatives of sports clubs, and army sportsmen and sportswomen. Music is heard in the background throughout the report. A final ovation is given to Enver Hoxha at the end of the presentation, the duration of which is not indicated.

SUPERPOWER DIALOGUE SERVES AS 'SMOKESCREEN'

AU191207 Tirana ATA in English 0955 GMT 19 Oct 84

["The Two Superpowers Express the Readiness To Continue Their Bargains -- Washington Welcomes Chernenko's Call for a Dialogue" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 19 (ATA) -- In the interview he gave to the American newspaper WASHINGTON POST, the Kremlin chief, Chernenko called again on the USA for a dialogue and for new bargains with Moscow. He laid the stress once more on the indispensability for reaching a common agreement in the field of strategic weapons, declaring that the Soviet Union is ready for such a step.

Washington too expressed its own readiness to continue the bargains. The American Vice President Bush, expressed the desire of the USA for the strengthening of the collaboration with the Soviet Union and displayed the American interest in the statements made by Chernenko.

Reality has proved the falsity of the desire that the two imperialist superpowers have expressed for peace because the bargains and the agreements between them have never served the limitation of the arms race but its further escalation. Now, the Soviet Union has deployed 378 SS-20 mobile nuclear missiles and has worked out new plans to increase their number up to 500 over next year.

Meanwhile, about 100 short-range missiles have been stationed in Czechoslovakia and East Germany, and it was recently announced that the Soviet Union will equip airplanes and submarines with cruise long-range nuclear missiles.

On their part, the American imperialists have stationed about 45 Pershing II nuclear missiles in West Germany and have deployed the first contingent of 32 cruise nuclear missiles in Italy and Britain. Likewise, Pentagon has stationed cruise missiles on B 52 strategic bombers and submarines.

All this unrestrained armament tears off the mask of the two superpowers that allegedly they try to disarm themselves to safeguard peace, to prevent the nuclear catastrophe etc. This is the reason why the agreements, which are clamorously proclaimed as useful, serve for nothing but as a smokescreen to cover up the increase of the military stockpiles of the two superpowers.

AWP ORGAN ATTACKS VOA 'IDEOLOGICAL AGGRESSION'

AU201433 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 20 Oct 84

["In the Service of the Ideological Aggression of the American Imperialists -- Article of the Newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 20 (ATA) -- In an article about the great funds that the U.S. Congress has allocated to modernize the radio-station "The Voice of America", Gj. Murra writes in the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT that in the context of the global strategy of world dominations, U.S. imperialism devotes an important place to the ideological and cultural aggression against the sovereign peoples and countries. The role of this aggression, as the PLA and Comrade Enver Hoxha have made clear, is that of the standard bearer of military aggressions and the feverish preparations for war on a world scale, of subjugating the peoples of different countries ideologically, psychologically, spiritually and culturally. It aims at lulling the peoples to sleep at befuddling them ruining national cultures and everything progressive and freedom-loving spirit of different peoples. [sentence as received]

The consolidation of the activity of this radio station, ZERI I POPULLIT underlines, serves the aims of the American bourgeoisie regarding the "hot spots", where there is an intensification of the movement of the proletariat and the peoples, there where the interests of U.S. imperialism are put at stake.

As to Europe, the newspaper stresses, the intensification of the power of broadcasting is made at a time when the rivalry between the two superpowers in the continent has become fiercer. The deployment of nuclear weapons, the extension of the military bases and the intensification of the miltiaristic activity of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty have been accompanied with the intensification of the ideological aggression to justify this policy and to stamp out the revolt of the European peoples.

WHITE HOUSE 'UNCONVINCING' ON CIA HANDBOOK

AU190805 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0700 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] The disclosures regarding the special reference book for Nicaragua's counter-revolutionaries prepared by the CIA has aroused alarm in the circles surrounding President Reagan only days before the presidential elections.

In a specially issued declaration the White House is unconvincingly trying to repudiate all responsibility for the CIA's actions.

REPORT ON MLADENOV TOAST AT TINDEMANS DINNER

AU181314 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Oct 84 p 8

[Report on toast proposed by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, at official dinner given in honor of Leo Tindemans, minister of foreign relations of Belgium, on 16 October in Sofia]

[Text] Petur Mladenov pointed out in his toast that the official visit of the Belgian foreign minister to Bulgaria is an expression of both countries' desire to further develop relations in various sectors. These relations are normal and satisfactory, and are not burdened by controversial problems of a bilateral character. The minister of foreign affairs dwelled on the development of political contacts, such as mutual visits of parliamentarians from the two countries, relations between political parties, as well as the present visit paid by Leo Tindemans. It was stressed that the Bulgarian side is in favor of pursuing the political dialogue between Sofia and Brussels.

Petur Mladenov described Bulgarian-Belgian economic relations as good and expressed the opinion that it would be of mutual advantage to devote even more purposeful efforts to their further development. This also applies to their respective governments.

The positive development of bilateral cultural exchanges was pointed out as well in the toast.

The Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs further stated that the results achieved in Bulgarian-Belgian cooperation could be even better if the current cool international political climate did not affect bilateral relations between states with differing systems as well.

In analyzing the international situation, Petur Mladenov noted that he and Leo Tindemans are unanimous in their opinion that this situation is extremely complicated and dangerous, and that the very existence of mankind is at stake. In pointing out the differences in evaluating the reasons for this situation and in the opinions on the methods of overcoming this situation, Petur Mladenov declared: "It is high time to realize that the arms race must be stopped before it has definitely become too late. It is high time to understand that cruise and Pershing II missiles have increased the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe. The striving for military superiority does nothing but increase the threat of a nuclear conflict."

Petur Mladenov further dwelled on the necessity for a constructive dialogue between East and West, which should be conducted without preliminary conditions, and should conform to the interests of all partners, based on the principles of equality and equal security. Petur Mladenov recalled the numerous specific proposals submitted by the socialist countries aimed at rescuing world peace. He called these proposals a good and realistic basis for negotiations in Stockholm, as well as in Vienna and elsewhere.

Petur Mladenov closed his statement by declaring that one of the chief trends in Bulgaria's peace-loving foreign policy is its Balkan policy, with which our country is actively contributing to peace, security, mutual confidence, and cooperation. This policy is reflected in the widely known proposal put forth by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, to transform the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, and his proposal to sign bilateral agreements with the Balkan states containing a good-neighborliness code.

IADL FORMS ANTONOV CASE INQUIRY COMMISSION

AU192105 Sofia BTA in English 1934 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Athens, October 19 (BTA corr) -- The Congress of the International Association of the Democratic Lawyers (IADL) ended in the Greek capital. It was attended by 648 delegates from 89 countries.

Along with other documents the congress adopted a resolution for organising an international commission for inquiring into the case of the Bulgarian citizen Antonov accused in complicity in the attempt on Pope John Paul II.

Answering a question put to him by a UPI correspondent in this connection the IADL Secretary General Mr Amar Bentumi said: We are not acquainted with the contents of the investigation results on this case. But we insist that the truth comes out as soon as possible because the Antonov case is of great international importance, and certain circles are using it for political purposes. We are surprised by the fact that the principle for preserving the secret of the investigation has been violated and as a result of this some journalists and above all one U.S. journalist has published some elements which have not been officially announced. This may influence the impartiality of the process of administering justice.

Prof Alkis Argiriadis [spelling as received], chairman of the Commission on Human Rights and the Rights of the Peoples, added: The discussions in our commission have led us to the conclusion that the "Antonov case" is being used to fan up the cold war.

DZHUROV DEPARTS FOR INDIA ON OFFICIAL VISIT

AU201538 Sofia BTA in English 1519 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Sofia, October 20 (BTA) -- Today Bulgaria's Minister of National Defence Army General Dobri Dzhurov left on an official visit for the Republic of India at the invitation of India's Minister of Defence Shankarrao Bhaurao Chavan. Among the officials who came to the Sofia airport to see him off were Col Gen Velko Palin, head of "Social and National Security" Department with the CC of the BCP; the First Deputy Ministers of National Defence Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev -- chief of the general headquarters; and Col Gen Khristo Dobrev; the head of the Chief Political Department of the People's Army Lieut Gen Mitko Mitkov, and deputy ministers.

LUKANOV DEPARTS TO ATTEND PARIS MEETING

AU191650 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Comrade Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Intergovernmental Bulgarian-French Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Committee, departed for Paris today to attend the 12th session of the Bulgarian-French Intergovernmental Committee.

YORDANOV INTERVIEWED IN WARSAW ON CULTURAL TIES

AU181514 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 15 Oct 84 p 5

[Interview with Deputy Premier Georgi Yordanov, BCP Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture, by Zdzislaw Zaryczny: "A Oneness of Goals and Ideals"]

[Excerpts] Zaryczny: Mr Premier, what do the proposals adopted during your visit concerning the implementation of the 1986-90 international cultural agreement primarily involve?

Yordanov: We foresee a strengthening and enrichment of contacts in drama, literature, and other kinds of artistic activity. We are aiming to animate joint activity by creative associations, organizations, and institutions from both countries, as well as between twinned cities and voivodship circles. We regard it as essential to increase efforts to perfect mutual information on life and cultural achievements. We also foresee joint undertakings and initiatives in the international arena.

The further strenghtening and enhancing of our cultural coooperation will be a concrete contribution toward carrying out the decisions of the party-state leaders of Bulgaria and the PPR, Todor Zhivkov and Wojciech Jaruzelski, for the comprehensive development of Bulgarian-Polish relations.

Zaryczny: The problem of cultural cooperation also received a lot of attention from cultural ministers during this year's Hungarian conference devoted to strengthening bilateral and multilateral cultural contacts between the socialist countries. On what forms of this cooperation does Bulgaria lay the greatest emphasis?

Yordanov: During the past 4 decades, our countries have accumulated valuable experience in cultural cooperation. We regard the celebration of the birthdays of eminent artists of the socialist countries as a success. Jointly organized cultural events such as culture days enjoy great popularity, and plans for exchange visits by personnel have been augmented. I believe that real possibilities exist right now for broadening our cooperation in movie-making and publishing and in organizing joint exhibitions. Consistent, systematic efforts in this direction are bound to more fully present the young civilization of a socialist society.

Socialist culture is exerting an increasingly energetic influence on society. This is one of culture's basic ideological functions. Our international cultural cooperation serves this very purpose. The basis for it is, and will remain, a spiritual union with the peoples of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist community. The inspirational oneness of communist goals and ideals, a mutual respect for national values, each nation's own characteristics and originality, and progressive traditions are all causing a phenomenon never before known in international life -- a world socialist culture. This is a source of faith and hope for people.

CIA MANUAL DISCLOSURE 'SHOCKS' AMERICANS

LD200642 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] According to disclosures by the U.S. press, the CIA has developed a handbook for Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. Slavomir Malickaj reports on the background of the whole affair:

The latest disclosures about the criminal role of the CIA in organizing and directing an undeclared war against Nicaragua by the United States truly shocked the American public as well as many political representatives. President Reagan's order for an investigation of the whole affair is an attempt to avoid a budding scandal that would be very unwelcome for him less than 3 weeks before the elections.

However, it is already possible to express extremely serious doubts about the objectivity of the investigation. And why? It will be headed by none other than the personal friend of President Reagan, CIA Director William Casey. He is a politician whose resignation has been demanded by most of the Congressmen precisely because of the aforementioned handbook.

The Pentagon and the CIA continually plan military exercises near Nicaraguan shores and similar provocative actions by which they wish to threaten the Sandinists as well as get the American public gradually used to or prepared for possible intervention against Nicaragua. In the case of the handbook for the Somoza bands, the CIA has, as the saying goes, bitten off more than it can chew.

As the U.S. press disclosed, this spy organization has published a 90-page handbook in Spanish containing instructions and advice for the Somoza men attacking Nicaragua from Honduran territory. The CIA advises the Somoza men to proceed to a higher stage of battle according to the plans of the organization's headquarters in Langley. They should hire murderers who would, for example, liquidate designated Sandinist officials -- for example judges, members of the police, and so on. The handbook does not say whether the said murderers should come from the ranks of CIA agents or the Mafia.

One can only agree with the statement by the Austrian daily VOLKSSTIMME that in this case it is a matter of gangsters advising gangsters.

BELGIUM S TINDEMANS TALKS WITH CHNOUPEK REVIEWED

AU181310 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Oct 84 pp 1-2

[CTK report: "Czechoslovak-Belgian Talks"]

[Excerpt] Talks between B. Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, and L. Tindemans, Belgian minister of external affairs, began in the Prague Cernin Palace on 15 October.

The ministers assessed the development of mutual relations between the CSSR and Belgium to date. They appreciated the importance of the political dialogue between the representatives of the two countries and noted with satisfaction that there exists bilateral interest in its further continuation and development. They stressed that contacts on the governmental, parliamentary, and other levels contribute to developing cooperation between the two countries in all spheres of common interest.

B. Chnoupek and L. Tindemans paid attention to the prospects of economic cooperation and noted the existing nonutilized possibilities for mutually beneficial increases.

Untapped potential exists, above all, in using higher forms of cooperation, particularly in specialization and production cooperation, in the sphere of science and technology, and in joint activites in third markets. They also discussed specific themes pertaining to enriching mutual exchanges of cultural values.

Further into their talks, the two ministers addressed themselves to the topical problems of the current international situation. In consonance of opinion, they depicted averting the threat of nuclear catastrophe and maintaining peace in the world as the most important task. They affirmed the two sides' will to continue efforts to prevent political-military confrontations, and noted that resuming the process of the relaxation of international tension is of exceptional importance in the current complex international situation. They noted that despite differing stances on some key issues of international life and ways to improve it, there are possibilities for a common search for ways to strengthen peace, international security, and international cooperation as equals. They expressed concern and uneasiness over developments in individual hotbeds of tension, and exchanged views on resolving the situation in those regions.

Minister Chnoupek acquainted his Belgian counterpart in detail with the stance of the Warsaw Pact states on the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe, and stressed that the first step toward resolving that urgent question should be halting the further development of American first-strike missiles on the European Continent and returning to the situation that existed prior to their deployment. He spoke about the important peace initiatives contained in the political declaration of the Warsaw Pact states, and their elaboration at the meeting of the leading party and state representatives of seven socialist countries in Moscow, at the CEMA summit, and at the sessions of ministers of foreign affairs. In this connection, he again explained the importance of the proposals of the Treaty on Mutual Nonuse of Military Force and on Maintaining Peaceful Relations Between the Warsaw Pact and NATO Member-States.

Minister Tindemans also favored limiting and halting the feverish arms buildup, particularly the nuclear arms buildup. He underscored that the elimination of the causes of tension and creating conditions for understanding and trust in relations among states with different social systems must become the foundation of a secure Europe. When searching for a way out of the current strained situation, he proceeded fron NATO's known stance and defended its policy.

The deliberations were held in a business-like [vecna] and constructive atmosphere.

After concluding their deliberations, the two ministers signed treaties between the CSSR and the Kingdom of Belgium on legal assistance in civil, family, and commercial matters.

## Joint Statement on Visit

AU191656 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Oct 84 p 2

["Joint Statement" on the 14-16 October official visit by Belgian Minister of External Affairs Leo Tindemans to the CSSR]

[Text] Prague, 16 Oct (CTK) -- Leo Tindemans, minister of external affairs of the Kingdom of Belgium, ended his official visit to the CSSR on Tuesday. He was seen off at the airport by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, and other officials of the ministry. Luc Leermakers, ambassador of the Kingdom of Belgium to the CSSR, was also present.

A joint press statement was issued at the end of the Belgian minister of external affairs' visit. It says:

Leo Tindemans, minister of external affairs of the Kingdom of Belgium, paid an official visit to the CSSR on 14-16 October at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs.

During the visit, the Belgian minister was received by CSSR President Gustav Husak and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal.

Minister of External Affairs Leo Tindemans laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on Zizkov Hill. He paid a visit to Prague Castle and saw some other historic objects in the capital.

The deliberations of the two foreign ministers had an open [otevreny], working character. The ministers exchanged views on the current state of Czechoslovak-Belgian relations and discussed the possibilities of expanding them further in the political, economic, and cultural spheres. They signed an agreement on legal assistance in civil, family, and trade matters in the course of the talks. Together the two ministers assessed the current complex international situation. They focused, in particular, on East-West relations on growing tension, and on continuation of the CSCE process in connection with the ongoing Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. They also exchanged views on the Middle East crisis and on hotbeds of tension in some other areas.

Minister of External Affairs Leo Tindemans invited CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek to pay a visit to the Kingdom of Belgium. The invitation was accepted with thanks, and the date of its realization will be agreed via diplomatic channels.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT OF PRK'S CHAN SI

AU191331 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Oct 84 p 2

["Joint Communique" on the 11-16 October, "official, friendly visit" to the CSSR by a party and government delegation of the PRK lead by Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers]

[Text] A party and government delegation of the PRK led by Chan Si, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [PRPK] and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, paid an official, friendly visit to the CSSR from 11 to 16 October 1984 at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government.

The PRK party and government delegation laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and bouquets at the tomb of Klement Gottwald and in the Hall of the Soviet Army in Prague-Zizkov. It also laid wreaths at the monument to the Slovak national uprising and in the square of the Slovak national uprising and liberators in Bratislava-Slavin. It inspected the cultural and historical sites of Prague and Bratislava and visited several industrial and agricultural enterprises.

The head of the PRK party and government delegation was received by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, for a friendly conversation, in the course of which he conveyed fraternal greetings from Heng Samrin, general secretary of the PRPK Central Committee and chairman of the PRK State Council. Gustav Husak wholeheartedly reciprocated those greetings.

During their conversation, the two representatives expressed appreication for successful development of relations between the CPCZ and the PRPK and between the CSSR and the PRK, assessed the prospects of further cooperation, and exchanged views on key issues of the current situation in the world as well as in the international communist and workers movement.

During its stay in Slovakia, the delegation was received by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium, and chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slvoak SR; Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, CSSR deputy premier, and premier of the Slovak SR; and Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council.

The official talks between the two party and government delegations were attended by:

From the Czechoslovak side: Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR premier; Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Svatopluk Potac, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade; Stanislav Svoboda, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Jiri Vesely, CSSR ambassador to the PRK.

From the Kampuchean side: Chan Si, member of the PRPK Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers; Chea Soth, member of the PRPK Central Committee Politburo, vice chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; Tang Saroem, minister of trade; Dith Munthy, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Keo Samuth, adviser of the minister of planning; and Chim Nguon, PRK ambassador to the CSSR.

During the talks, the two delegation heads briefed each other about the results being achieved by the two countries in implementing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the Fourth PRPK Congress and discussed issues concerning the further development of Czechoslovak-Kampuchean relations and the current international situation.

The two representatives noted with satisfaction that relations between the CSSR and the PRK are developing in all areas on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in accordance with the conclusions from the visit of a CSSR party and state delegation led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, to the PRK in February 1980 and the visit of a PRK party and state delegation led by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the PRPK Central Committee and chairman of the PRK State Council, to the CSSR in Noember of the same year. The successfully intensifying cooperation between the CPCZ and the PRPK forms the natural core of Czechoslovak-Kampuchean relations; contacts between representatives of the two countries' parliaments, state agencies, and social organizations are also intensive.

The two delegation heads further emphasized the great importance of both countries' fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. They affirmed the determination of the CSSR and the PRK to maximally contribute to further strengthening unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries.

The representatives of the two countries also discussed the present state of economic cooperation and cooperation in research and development between the CSSR and the PRK.

The two sides noted that the expansion and perfection of mutual cooperation contributes to strengthening friendship between Czechoslovak and Kampuchean people. They fully endorsed the further comprehensive dynamic development of Czechoslovak-Kampuchean relations. The two sides also reached an agreement in principle on setting up a joint Czechoslovak-Kampuchean intergovernmental Commission for Economic Cooperation and Cooperation in Research and Development.

Comrade Chan Si highly commended the successes of the Czechoslovak people in building an advanced socialist society and conveyed thanks for the internationalist assistance extended by the Czechoslovak side in the period of the restoration of the PRK's economic and social life.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal voiced pleasure over the successes achieved by the PRK in eliminating the terrifying consequences of the bloody regime of Pol Pot, bringing about a normalization and further developing the national economy and culture, and in building a new society.

The two sides briefed each other on fulfillment of main tasks and on prospects of the two countries' economic development. They also assessed the directions of further developing mutual cooperation between the CSSR and the PRK. The intention was adopted to jointly examine in detail the possibilities of mutually advantageous economic cooperation between designated branches of the two countries' economies and, on this basis, to conclude the appropriate agreements in the foreseable future.

In the spirit of mutual understanding, they also discussed other issues concerning cooperation in economy, trade, and research and development. They positively assessed relations in the spheres of culture, education, science, health care, sports, and mass information media.

The two countries' representatives exchanged views on the current international situation. They voiced grave alarm over the dangerously escalating tension in the world, especially in Europe and Asia, for which the American imperialism and its allies bear the full responsibility.

The CSSR and the PRK condemn the militarist policy of the United States and NATO, which exposes mankind to the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, and are resolutely opposed to the imperialist policy of armament, confrontation, and imposing one's own will on other nations as well as to attempts to deal with international problems from a position of strength.

Profound concern is aroused by the deployment of new American intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, which has increased the danger of war and initiated a new phase of the arms race. The PRK expresses its full support for the agreements between the Governments of the USSR, the CSSR, and the GDR on unavoidable defense measures effected on the territories of the CSSR and the GDR.

The two delegation heads also expressed concern over the fact that, in contravention of the treaties on postwar settlement in Europe and the Helsinki Final Act, revanchism, which seeks to change the borders in Europe, receives support in the FRG.

The CSSR and the PRK agree that the policy of detente and international cooperation has demonstrated innumerable times its viability and universal advantageousness. It is necessary to return to this policy by way of serious and businesslike negotiations based on the principles of equality and equal security. In this connection, the importance was stressed of the peace initiatives of the Warsaw Pact member-states of 5 January 1983; of their proposals contained in the documents adopted at the CEMA summit this June; and of their proposals put forward at disarmament negotiations in Geneva, Vienna, the United Nations, and the Stockholm conference.

In particular, they stressed the importance of the proposal concluding a treaty on mutually renouncing the use of military force and maintaining peaceful relations between the member-states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO; the proposal for using outer space for exclusively peaceful purposes; the proposed ban on state terrorism and any actions by states aimed at undermining the social and political system in other soverign states; and the proposal for a convention banning chemical weapons.

The two representatives also stressed the great importance of the Soviet Union's principled peace policy and of a strengthened unity and cohesion of the socialist community states in the currently tense international situation. The CSSR and the PRK are resolutely in favor of solving disputes among states exclusively by peaceful means, on the basis of international law and in the interest of preserving peace and security.

The representatives reaffirmed their countries' solidarity with the struggle of the nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America for freedom, independence, social progress, and the right to independently decide their own fate.

They voiced profound concern at the grave consequences of the economic crisis of the capitalist world, further deepened by the neocolonialist and imperialist exploitation of the developing countries, which is one of the most serious problems facing mankind; a problem to which it is necessary to put an end while respecting the right of those countries to freely dispose of their natural resources for the benefit of their own development.

The delegation heads noted the growing importance of the movement of nonaligned countries as a powerful factor of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism, and for doing away with exploitation and oppression of any kind in the world. In this connection, they expressed appreciation for the movement's great activity -- which, under India's chairmanship, is directed at solving many current grave problems -- and voiced the conviction that the PRK will be accorded its rightful place in this organization.

The two sides resolutely condemned the strategic plans of the United States in the Far East and in the Pacific area, the aim of which is to create a second front which, together with the West European one, would threaten not only the security of the USSR and the other socialist countries, but would also safeguard the rule of U.S. monopolies in Asia and the Pacific area.

They assumed the same position with regard to Japan's remilitarization and the growing cooperation of Japan's industry with the military-industrial complex of the United States; with regard to establishing an axis between Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul; and with regard to all attempts at casting doubt on the results of World War II in the Far East.

The representatives of the two countries resolutely condemned the hostile actions of world imperialism, in particular, U.S. hegemonism and the reactionary circles of some ASEAN countries, against the PRK. They also condemn making available Thai territory as a base for activity by Pol Pot's and other armed groups of reactionary Khmers directed against the PRK. The objective of these actions is to prevent a dialogue between the states of Indochina and ASEAN and to provoke confrontation among them.

The CSSR fully supports the joint proposals of the PRK, SRV, and the Lao People's Democratic Republic for transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation, which is blocked, above all, by the armed provocations at the border with the SRV.

It sharply condemns attempts at misusing the United Nations for veiled interference in the internal affairs of the PRK and will continue to resolutely support the PRK's just demands for its rightful and legitimate place in this international organization.

The tow sides reject all resolutions concerning Kampuchea that were adopted without the PRK's participation and consent and regard them as null and void.

The two delegation heads expressed great appreciation for the course and the usefulness of their mutual talks, for their cordial atmosphere, and for the absolute unanimity of views on all questions under discussion. They regard these talks as a contribution to further deepening fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two countries. In the course of the talks, a document was signed expanding the credit agreement between the CSSR and the PRK for the current quinquennium, as well as a protocol between the Governments of the CSSR and the PRK on trade exchange for 1985.

Chan Si, member of the PRPK Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, conveyed thanks for the cordial and glowing reception accorded to the PRK party and government delegation in the course of its visit to the CSSR and invited Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR premier, to pay an official friendly visit to the PRK at a date suiting him. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

KAMPUCHEANS TO RECEIVE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

AU191738 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Oct 84 pp 1-2

[CTK report on a press conference given to Czechoslovak journalists by Chan Si, head of the PRK delegation currently visiting the CSSR, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo, and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, in Prague on 16 October]

[Text] At the meeting with Czechoslovak journalists on Tuesday [16 October], Chan Si, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of the PRK, stressed the great importance his country attaches to relations with the CSSR and to their further expansion. He valued the support and assistance which the CSSR had extended to People's Kampuchea from the first days of its liberation, and added that in the course of its stay, too, the delegation -- during visits to industrial and agricultural enterprises and other places -- had had the opportunity to convince itself of the freindship that our people feel for Kampuchea.

Comrade Chan Si highly valued the results of the negotiations conducted by the Kampuchean delegation with Czechoslovak representatives, and named some of the concrete results. Within the framework of the protocol signed on the exchange of goods in 1985, we will import from Kampuchea rubber, soya beans, certain types of timber, and other goods, and will deliver to it, among other things, forest tractors, textiles, some semifinished products, and spare parts for machinery and equipment delivered to Kampuchea in the past and set up there with Czechoslovak assistance.

One of the spheres in which concrete cooperation was agreed upon is the training of Kampuchean experts in the CSSR. The head of the PRK delegation said that the Kampuchean side welcomes and values the offer by which the CSSR will provide university-level and vocational education to several hundred Kampuchean students in the coming years.

The head of the PRK delegation said further that during their talks the two sides agreed on principles pertaining to setting up a Czechoslovak-Kampuchean intergovernmental commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation, within the framework of which it will be possible to go over to higher and more demanding forms of cooperation in the coming years.

Comrade Chan Si named as an outstanding example of internationalism the work of our experts -- physicians in the hospital in Kampuchea's Takeu, technicians helping with the reconstruction of the Phnom Penh power plant, and others -- who are contributing in difficult conditions to building a new Kampuchea. "A great encouragement to us are the words of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, who affirmed during today's reception that cooperation with our country, and support for the efforts in the construction of People's Kampuchea and for our endeavor to reinforce the international status of the PRK remain a permanent part of the Czechoslovak foreign policy," said Comrade Chan Si, the head of the Kampuchean delegation.

KEMPNY DELEGATION ENDS FRG VISIT IN BREMEN

LD192222 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] The delegation of the Czech National Council headed by its chairman, Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, today ended its visit to the FRG, which took place at the invitation of (Jon van Hesse Ziegler), chairman of the Landtag of North Rhine Westphalia.

In an interview with Czechoslovak journalists in Dusseldorf, Josef Kempny said that the visit was specifically of a working nature. It was the continuation of a previous meeting between representatives of the two countries, and contacts with representative organs of the Czech National Council and the Landtag of North Rhine Westphalia which have now become traditional. In a conversation with Herbert Mies, chairman of the DKP, and representatives of the SPD, we came to the conclusion, Comrade Kempny said, that peace is in the interest of the two nations.

The Czech National Council delegation ended its visit to the FRG with a short stay in Bremen where it met with Dieter Klink, chairman of the Landtag, and other representatives of this federal country.

CPCZ DELEGATION HOLDS FINAL TALKS WITH PCF

LD192139 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] France -- A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, led by Josef Havlin, a Secretariat member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today ended its visit to France, made at the invitation of the PCF. At the end of the visit, the delegation held talks with Jacques Denis, member of the PCF Central Committee and first deputy head of the International Department of the party. They discussed development of relations between the two parties and noted that mutual cooperation facilitates a better acquaintance between the two parties. They underlined the usefulness of these contacts and called for their further all-round development.

Josef Havlin said in the interview for the CTK and RUDE PRAVO correspondents in Paris that the program of the visit was particularly directed toward the problems of young people who suffer from high unemployment and the loss of their social security. They acquainted themselves with the views of French Communists on these issues and had the opportunity to visit schools and educational establishments for training of young workers.

At the close Josef Havlin said that continuity of mutual acquaintance of the two parties is not only useful but also necessary if each fraternal party is to work and fulfill its tasks.

## INDONESIAN MINISTER WARDHANA ARRIVES ON VISIT

### Economic Talks Begin

AU191632 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Oct 84 p 2

[CTK report: "Czechoslovak-Indonesian Talks"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Ali Wardhana, coordinating minister for economics, finance, industry, and development control of the Republic of Indonesia, arrived in Prague yesterday for a several-day visit to the CSSR at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Government. The guest was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by CSSR Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek and other personalities. Zahar Arifin, ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to the CSSR, was also present. In the afternoon of the same day, Czechoslovak-Indonesian talks began in Prague, concerning deepening bilateral relations between the two countries in the economic sphere. In the opening part talks Rudolf Rohlicek and Ali Wardhana informed one another about the results achieved in the fulfillment of the tasks of economic development in Czechoslovakia and in Indonesia over the past period, and about plans concerning the further development of the national economy in their countries. The two representatives discussed topics concerning expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation in a number of economic spheres. They concentrated, in particular, on problems pertaining to cooperation in some selected engineering branches. It was stressed during the talks that expanding comprehensive contacts significantly helps to reinforce understanding among nations and serves the ideals of maintaining peace in the world and averting the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

### Strougal Receives Wardhana

LD201656 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Premier Lubomir Strougal, today received Ali Wardhana, coordinating minister for economics, finance, and industry of the Republic of Indonesia, in the Hrzan Palace in Prague today.

Both representatives expressed interest in the widening of contacts between the CSSR and Indonesia in economics and in other sectors, which would have a positive effect on cooperation between the two countries. In this respect they spoke about the main tasks of the development of the national economies of the CSSR and Indonesia in the present and for the future.

Lubomir Strougal and Ali Wardhana emphasized the importance of deepening economic and trade relations between countries with differing social systems, which helps to strengthen understanding between nations and actively serves the ideas of preserving world peace, continuing the policy of international detente, and averting the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

### Talks Conclude, Accord Signed

LD202222 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] The talks on deepening economic cooperation between the CSSR and the Republic of Indonesia ended in Hrzan Palace in Prague today.

The Czechosloslovak delegation was led by Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier, and the Indonesian delegation was led by Ali Wardhana, coordinating minister for economics, finance, and industry.

At the close of the talks a document was signed summarizing their results. The document notes bilateral interest to intensify mutual economic relations and stresses that closer economic cooperation between the CSSR and Indonesia would be to the benefit of the national economy of the two countries.

In the talks concrete topics and proposals were assessed related to the broadening of economic contacts in a number of sectors. We shall import from Indonesia, above all, rubber, tin, hides, and coffee, and we shall export to this country, above all, engineering products.

Ali Wardhana, coordinating minister for economics, finance, and industry of the Republic of Indonesia, today ended his visit to the CSSR and left Prague.

BILAK RECEIVES PALESTINIAN COMMUNIST DELEGATION

LD192349 Prague CTK in English 1932 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Prague Oct 19 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak received here today a delegation of the Palestinian Communist Party, led by its Politburo member Sulayman al-Najjab, which is visiting Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

Vasil Bilak and Sulayman al-Najjab exchanged views on the topical questions of the international communist and workers' movement and considered some international issues, paying special attention to the Middle East development and the Palestinian movement.

They agreed that relations between the two parties successfully develop on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and called for their further extention.

STROUGAL PRAISED, AWARDED ON 60TH BIRTHDAY

LD192155 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Excerpts] A prominent representative of Czechoslovak political life, CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, is celebrating his 60th birthday on 19 October.

He has headed the CSSR Government for almost 15 years -- since 1 February 1970, a period characterized by the dynamic development of the whole socialist society.

It can be said of Lubomir Strougal without exaggeration that in leading the government and in many important party posts, he has pushed through not only solutions to pressing problems, but that, above all, he has kept in mind the tasks that society will face tomorrow and beyond.

In his speeches, in his talks to the people, and in the overall activity of the government, Lubomir Strougal's openness, specific approach, and the sobriety with which he tackles problems and seeks solutions, are quite evident. Respect for and the most accurate and exact analysis of the facts, the continuous effort to compare our results with the best achievements in the world so that we may learn from those who do something better than we do, are all typical of him.

He leaves his mark in the care he takes for the harmonious development of our whole society, in securing the needs of the Czechoslovak peoples, in the consistent intensification of our economy, in the improvement of economic management, and in making the integration process into CEMA more thorough.

Lubomir Strougal has made important contributions to strengthening unity and cooperation among the countries of the socialist community, and to the creation and affirmation of our country's peace policy so as to raise the international standing of socialist Czechoslovakia.

In 1968 when the crisis in the party and the society reached its climax and the atmosphere was tense with the gross attacks against the CPCZ, the USSR, and against the very foundations of socialism, the character of Lubomir Strougal was fully revealed in the principled stance and firmness with which he applied Marxism-Leninism, consolidated the party line, and strengthened cooperation and the alliance with the USSR. He applied these principles in the political struggle with the right-wing forces and in this way he significantly contributed to their final defeat. He became a member of the new leadership of the party that, led by Comrade Gustav Husak, was able to lead the party and the society out of a deep crisis and to direct their healthy forces toward the construction of the socialist society.

Selflessness and diligence linked with statesman-like deliberation, deep knowledge, and communist consistency -- these are the main traits of Lubomir Strougal.

For his lifelong work he has been presented a number of Czechoslovak awards. He is the holder of many foreign orders. On the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee, President of the Republic Gustav Husak conferred on Lubomir Strougal the honorary title Hero of Socialist Labor and the Order of Klement Gottwald for the building of the socialist homeland.

## BRIEFS

HANDLING OF PESTICIDES -- According to Anton Blazej, rector of the Slovak Institute of Technology in Bratislava, the per capita acreage of arable land in the CSSR amounts to approximately 0.32 hectare and is one of the lowest in the world; in 1995 the figure is expected to drop to 0.28 hectares due to the population increase. The current consumption of pure nutriments of industrial fertilizers amounts to about 255 kg per hectare; in 1995 it should increase to 280 kg, and could advesersely affect living environments. The crop yields are negatively affected by the relatively low effects of photosynthesis, which amounts to 0.81 percent in wheat, 1.11 percent in corn, 1.60 percent in sugar beets, and 0.49 percent in potatoes. Great shortcomings exist in the production and use of pesticides. Currently the production accounts for about 40 percent of needs in terms of volume, and 20 percent in terms of the produced range. In 1984, pesticide imports amounted to almost Kcs1 billion. [Summary] [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 17 Oct 84 p 3 AU]

WORLD PUBLIC 'OUTRAGED' BY CIA HANDBOOK

LD200515 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] This week it was confirmed that a year ago, the CIA allowed a handbook for counterrevolutionaries to be distributed among the bands operating from Honduras against Nicaragua. The U.S. Government is now trying to distance itself from this handbook. Ingolf Rachwitz deals with the reasons for this and with the intervention of the CIA in Nicaragua:

The sorry piece of work reveals the signature of the CIA in terms of style, tone, and the setting of goals. The advice is precise: How to abduct government officials and how, subsequently, to kill them; the best way to explode public buildings; what to do with captive prisoners or policemen, how to justify the shooting of civilians; and so forth, for more than 44 pages. And, finally: If you want to start a riot, you should get ordinary criminals for special tasks, and at possible clashes with the police, the death of civilians should be planned because this provides martyrs.

When the handbook became known this week, the world public reacted with outrage. Even the chairman of the committee of the U.S. House of Representatives responsible for secret service matters found it really repulsive. It showed that the Reagan administration wanted to topple the government in Nicaragua. Any child knows that by now. Nevertheless, President Reagan saw himself obliged to promise an investigation of the allegations. Thus, yet another investigation. What is its number in fact? What results have there been with investigations until now? As they say so nicely: Paper is patient.

Even on 1 December 1981, the chief of the White House signed Directive No 17 of the National Security Council and thus approved the escalation of the secret service terror actions in Central America and the Carribean.

The most important target country from the beginning was Nicaragua. That was also the beginning of large-scale attacks by counterrevolutionary bands against the Sandinists [words indistinct] the harbors of the country were mined, towns and villages were bombed. Assassinations against Sandinist functionaries were placed on the agenda. In these 3 years Nicaragua has sustained material damage of more than $200 million and almost 8,000 people had to die, the majority of them civilians. How such terror actions were conducted is pointed out in such handbooks.

It can no longer be denied that the counterrevolutionary units are led by CIA instructors and are provided material, that their weaponry is paid for by the U.S. Government, and that the core of the bands from former national [word indistinct] of Somoza. In other words, the CIA, and thus Washington, have planned murder and death from the very start. In the meantime, on a private exercise ground in the U.S. state of Nevada, such soldiers are training in order, as some press reports say, to keep their hand in their trade. Indeed, their favorite slogans are: "Bomb Nicaragua," "'83 Grenada," and "Nicaragua today."

HONECKER, DELEGATION END VISIT TO FINLAND

Honecker Talks With CP Head

LD191546 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0931 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Helsinki, 19 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Arvo Aalto, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party, at his residence in Helsinki. In the spirit of the traditional solidarity between the two parties, current questions concerning the joint struggle for safeguarding peace and bilateral cooperation were discussed.

Erich Honecker and Arvo Aalto agreed that in view of the arms buildup and the confrontational course of the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO, the struggle to prevent a nuclear inferno and for a change to disarmament and detente is the most urgent contemporary task.

It was reaffirmed that communists are prepared to cooperate with all forces wanting peace and who act realistically. Here the further increase in activity of the international labor movement and cooperation among communists, socialists, social democrats, and trade unions is of particular importance.

Arvo Aalto, who had taken part in the celebrations of the GDR's 35 anniversary, expressed his high regard for the successful development of the GDR as a stable factor for peace and socialism in the heart of Europe. He praised the active policy of the SED and the GDR for the realization of the joint peace strategy of the states of the socialist German state is an insurmountable barrier to all efforts to alter the political and territorial realities in Europe. The solidarity with the Soviet Union and the other countries of real socialism is an important maxim for the work of Finnish Communists because the socialist states are the decisive factor in curbing the most aggressive circles of imperialism and for safeguarding peace.

Just as 40 years ago the victories of the Red Army over German fascism also opened up perspectives of a democratic and peaceful development, today the achievements of the socialist states encouraged the working people of Finland in the struggle for the further improvement of their living conditions and the expansion of democratic participation, Arvo Aalto said.

Erich Honecker praised the resolute support of the Finnish Communists and the forces working with them in the popular democratic movement for the defense of peace, the active peace policy of the country, and the multifarious cooperation with the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other socialist states. Erich Honecker conveyed best wishes to Finnish people and for the consolidaiton of unity and raising the fighting strength of the Finnish Communist Party on the proven basis of Marxism-Leninism. The two men reaffirmed the firm will to strengthen relations between the communists of the GDR and Finland in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. Olavi Poikolainen, Finnish Communist Party secretary for international affairs, and GDR Ambassador Stefan Doernberg also took part in the talks.

## Honecker Visits Enterprise

LD191838 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1109 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Helsinki, 19 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, was the guest today of Nokia Company, the largest private Finnish enterprise. He and his entourage viewed one of the 15 Finnish production centers of the concern's electronics branch in Espoo, near Helsinki.

In the foyer of the main building, which was decorated with flowers and the two countries' flags, Erich Honecker was welcomed by the director general of Nokia, Kari Kairamo, and his deputy, the director of the concern's electronics branch, Kurt Wikstedt. The leading Nokia representatives then explained the broad-ranging production line to the GDR guests.

Before talking leave of Director General Kairamo and his deputy, Wikstedt, Honecker expressed his appreciation for their hospitality and signed the Nokia Company's guestbook. In a concluding talk the guests and hosts said that current business relations between GDR combines and the Finnish concern would expand to mutual advantage.

## Honecker, Koivisto End Talks

LD191835 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1315 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Helsinki, 19 Oct (ADN) -- The official talks between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and the president of the Republic of Finland, Dr Mauno Koivisto, were continued and successfully completed today.

The two politicians stated with satisfaction that the GDR and Finland put forward broadly concurring or very similar views on the major issues of international development. They stressed that in the present time, everything must be done to achieve a far-reaching improvement in the international situation and to permanently eliminate the increased danger of war. This agreement, stressed Erich Honecker and Dr Mauno Koivisto, is also a firm foundation for further developing bilateral cooperation.

GDR-Finnish relations, marked by traditional friendship, were described by both heads of the Helsinki Final Act. In the future, too, it is possible to further develop the broad-ranging cooperation between the two states and peoples to their mutual benefit. This applies to economic, educational, cultural, scientific, environmental, youth, and sports cooperation.

Erich Honecker expressed his satisfaction with the successful course of the talks and thanked the Finnish president for the hospitality shown. He invited Dr Mauno Koivisto for an official visit to the GDR. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

## Honecker Leaves Helsinki

LD191456 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1318 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Helsinki, 19 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and his accompanying delegation were cordially seen off at Helsinki Vanta Airport today. After a military ceremony, President Mauno Koivisto, Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, and other representatives of the host country bade the GDR head of state a friendly farewell. After a 4-day state visit to Finland, Erich Honecker left on his return flight to Berlin.

## Honecker Cables Thanks

LD192057 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1242 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Helsinki/Berlin, 19 Oct (ADN) -- In a state telegram, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, again warmly thanked Dr Mauno Koivisto, president of the Finnish Republic, for the hospitality shown to him and his entourage during his visit to Finland.

The telegram, transmitted from a board Honecker's aircraft, says: "The trustful talks with you were useful and valuable, as they were characterized by concern for the future of our peoples and marked by the desire to do everything to prevent a nuclear inferno and to improve the international situation. I am convinced that we will also be able to make a productive contribution to this in the future through the further deepening of the traditionally friendly relations between our two states."

## Stoph Meets Honecker on Return

LD191741 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1532 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 19 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has arrived back in Berlin this afternoon following his 4-day state visit to the Republic of Finland. At Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport, Erich Honecker and his entourage were warmly greeted by members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Kurt Hager, Egon Krenz, and Erich Mielke; Dr Ernst Mecklenburg, deputy chairman of the State Council; and Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Mrs Ulla-Maria Tainio, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Republic of Finland to the GDR, was present.

## HOFFMANN MEETS LEADERS, ENDS VISIT TO AUSTRIA

### Sinowatz Receives Hoffmann

LD192106 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1157 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Vienna, 19 Oct (ADN) -- The federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, Dr Fred Sinowatz, received Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, for a talk on Friday.

In the talks, Dr. Sinowatz said relations between Austria and the GDR have developed well at all levels. He underlined Austria's interest in continuing to steadily develop these good relations with the GDR as a stabilizing element of cooperation in Europe. Precisely in times of a tense international situation, relations between states with differing social orders gain importance. All peace-loving forces have the shared responsibility of preventing a nuclear war and contributing to restarting the process of detente.

Minister Hoffmann expressed the desire of the GDR party and state leadership to even more closely and intensively shape the relations between the two states, which had developed continuously and satisfactorily since 1972, particularly in the economic sphere and in the struggle to preserve world peace. Good prerequisites and urgent necessity exist for this. The GDR has developed very rapidly, both economically and financially and scientifically and technologically, and offers favorable possibilities for broad-ranging cooperation. Austria has an important place in the economy of Europe and enjoys high regard in international life. Its voice is heeded by both the non-aligned states and by the socialist and capitalist countries that belong to military alliances. Vienna, which has been a pivot of international policy for centuries, today has an important role as one of the UN venues and a site for meetings and exchanges of views on world political and economic problems.

In particular, like Austria, the GDR also hopes that the negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe will proceed favorably and will be led out of the dead end they have reached through no fault of the socialist states. The GDR takes the view that everything must be done to prevent a nuclear inferno and to return to the path of international detente and peaceful coexistence. Every step away from confrontation and toward detente is favored by the peoples. In this matter, political dialogue is of no little importance. It is also served by the visit by the GDR military delegation to Austria and by the meetings with the country's leading politicians and members of the Federal Army. The talk was attended by Dr Friedhelm Frischenschlager, Austrian federal minister of defense, and GDR Ambassador Dr Horst Grunert.

## Hoffmann Meets CP Chairman

LD192347 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1726 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Vienna, 19 Oct (ADN) -- Today in Vienna Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, GDR defense minister, and head of the GDR military delegation currently visiting Austria, met with Austrian Communist Party Chairman Franz Huhri. Heinz Hoffmann conveyed the fraternal greetings of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Franz Muhri expressed his gratitude and returned equally warm greetings.

During the friendly meeting the GDR defense minister reported on efforts of the GDR workers and soldiers to carry to further successes, by way of high achievements, the policy of the 10th SEC conference, which is directed at the well-being of the people and the consolidation of peace. Members of the National People's Army, together with the Soviet brothers-in-arms, and the other allies have thereby ensured the secure defense of socialism.

Franz Muhri mentioned the need for intensifying efforts in the struggle against imperialist confrontation policy and for consolidating peace and disarmament.

## Hoffmann Ends Visit 20 Oct

LD201753 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1726 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Vienna, 20 Oct (ADN) -- The GDR military delegation led by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and minister of national defense, ended its 1-week visit to the Republic of Austria on Saturday. Army Gen Hoffmann was seen off at the Vietnna-Schwechat Airport by General Troop Inspector General Heinz Scharif. An honor guard of the Austrian Federal Army assembled for the farewell ceremony and the GDR and Austrian anthems were played.

## SCHUERER, INDONESIA'S WARDHANA ON ECONOMIC TIES

LD202032 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1724 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 20 Oct (ADN) -- Economic discussions lasting several days commenced between the GDR and the Republic of Indonesia in Berlin on Saturday. The delegations of the two countries are headed by Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR State Planning Committee, and Professor Dr Ali Wardhana, coordinating minister for economics, finance, and industry of the Republic of Indonesia.

In a first exchange of views the two sides affirmed the interest and willingness of their governments to develop and deepen friendly cooperation, especially in the areas of industry and trade, for the benefit of the two countries and peoples. In this they emphasized the growing importance attached to the future work of the GDR Republic of Indonesia Commission for Economic Cooperation.

In the course of the discussions Gerhard Schuerer and Prof Dr Ali Wardhana discussed measures and projects aimed at expanding economic and scientific-technological cooperation in industry, mining, agriculture, and other areas of the national economy. The intention was declared to exchange trade and industry delegations between the two countries and to participate with representative exhibitions in the Jakarta and Leipzig fairs.

## GANDHI RECEIVES STATE COUNCIL MEMBER GOETTING

AU181902 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] Delhi (ND Report) -- On Tuesday [16 October] in Delhi, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi received Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, for talks. He conveyed to the head of the Indian Government the most heartfelt greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Indira Gandhi requested that he transmit her warmest greetings to Erich Honecker.

The Prime Minister appreciated the very friendly relations between the two states and peoples, and in his context, thanked the GDR for its understanding of the Indian nonaligment policy. The politician displayed great interest in the GDR's constructive contribution to securing peace in Europe. India also perceives future multifaceted changes for deepening and developing cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technological, and cultural fields.

In the course of the talks, Indira Gandhi expressed the profound concern of her government over the continuing arms race. The danger of a nuclear inferno has acquired new dimensions due to the constant expansion of the nuclear arsenals. However, more and more missiles do not make a safer peace, neither in Europe nor in the South Asian region.

Gerald Goetting pointed out that the imperialist policy of the arms race, particularly the deployment of new U.S. nuclear intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe, has led to a dangerous exacerbation of the international situation. He reaffirmed the GDR's support for the peace and disarmament initiatives of the USSR and, in doing so, stressed the need to prevent the militarization of space. At the same time, the GDR advocates a freeze of nuclear armaments as contained in the appeal of the six heads of states and governments in May. The GDR appreciates India's initiatives for disarmament, dialogue, and constructive cooperation just as highly as the efforts of its government to repulse all attacks against the unity and territorial integrity of the country.

Gerald Goetting presented Indira Gandhi with a reproduction of the first grammar of the Telugu language, which dates from 1728 and is stored in the GDR. Telugu is spoken by 33 million people, primarily in the south Indian state of Andhra Pradesh.

## KLEIBER MEETS ROMANIAN MINISTER PREOTEASA

AU191804 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Wednesday [17 October], Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and minister of general engineering, agricultural machinery, and vehicle building, received Petre Preoteasa, minister of machine-building industry of the SR of Romania, for friendly talks. The interlocutors voiced their satisfaction at the favorable development of the friendly bilateral relations and at the successful economic cooperation, both of which have received further strong incentives through the agreements concluded this August between Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu.

In an extensive exchange of views, the partners discussed the state of implementation of mutual deliveries in the field of general engineering, agriculture and vehicle building in 1984 and defined practical steps to ensure the commodity exchange envisaged for 1985. The two sides submitted proposals for deepening joint long-term cooperation.

The first few stipulations were made for working out a concept, which on a long term basis involves cooperation in the fields of science and technology, as well as specialization and cooperation in production. In this context, particular consideration is given to agricultural machinery products, and to machine-building for the vehicle and food industries.

Gheorghe Caranfil, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SR of Romania to the GDR, participated in the talks which took place in an open, comradely atmosphere.

FISCHER WRITES ON ARMAMENT IN MOSCOW'S NEW TIMES

For an article by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer that appeared in Moscow NEW TIMES No 41 in which he discusses armament in Europe as well as FRG-GDR Relations, see the Eastern Europe section of the October 22 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

BUNDESTAG SPEAKER EMBROILED IN FINANCIAL SCANDAL

LD200932 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1716 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Bonn, 19 Oct (ADN) -- These days in Bonn, the spirits of people are moved by a corruption scandal of the largest dimensions, which is becoming more and more a political crisis. It has become known that the present speaker of the FRG Bundestag, Rainer Candidus Barzel -- a close friend of Alfred Dregger, the now-infamous boss of the CDU Group -- received via a firm of lawyers between 1973 and 1979 about DM1.7 million from the slush fund of the Flick Company; a quarter of a million per year.

The story goes that this had been intended as reparation for Barzel having vacated the position of CDU chairman and that of group chairman of this party in order to make these posts free. It will certainly be of interest to the unemployed of the FRG to learn that Barzel received these horrendous sums so he would not become a "social case." This, in any case, is how his closest political friends are now expressing themselves. In press reports the story goes that for years Barzel had been "simply kept." In this, the supposition is expressed that he had expressed his gratitude to his financial backers while using his political function inside his Bundestag party group.

This scandal affects a man who, as is known, is accustomed to speaking particularly frequently and particularly unctuously about uprightness, propriety, and morals. Above all, he was never at a loss for big words when it was a question of running down the GDR, slandering socialism, or droning on about the values of the Western world, about freedom and human rights.

Quite recently, as one recalls, Barzel, who would like to eat the GDR with every breakfast, in the arrogant manner that is peculiarly his own gave deputies of the Italian Parliament a dressing down about their sense of reality on the European situation. He called for space to be made for the Western way of life "from the Baltic to the Black Sea," which spotlights Barzel the cold warrier, who does not agree with the results of World War II and postwar development but is unable to do anything about it.

Now, by way of the dirty-money affair, it again becomes drastically apparent as to what life-style values are meant when people like Barzel talk about such things. Observers have aptly commented that no textbook on state monopoly capitalism could more convincingly make clear politicans' dependence on big money than the case concerning Barzel, who was for years the direct boarder of circles particularly interested in armament and thus in sharpening the international situation. After all: He who pays the piper calls the tune!

Indignation is now great. There is talk in newspaper reports of flea-pits. Barzel is being urgently counseled to vacate his post as quickly as possible. Not so much, it seems, for the sake of cleanliness, but rather because of the fear that not only the speaker of parliament could be swept from the chair, but the scandal could become so great that others could also be dragged into the political whirlpool. Events stress that official Bonn is obviously in a latent crisis situation. For this reason, leading newspapers speak of a "smoldering fire" that is about to spread.

Political observers in Bonn recall that Barzel has succeeded through many of his lobby's tricks and intrigues to keep above water in the scandal affairs. That seems now to be a thing of the past. Whatever may happen now to keep the lid on things, it is an informative performance going on there. Once again, one can learn about what is described there in such pretty terms as a free legal order and is frequently extolled as a model of a functioning democracy. Barzel always adopted the particularly affected pose of a representative of this Western system.

POLICE DETAIN, DEPORT DANISH PEACE GROUP

LD192357 Hamburg DPA in German 2003 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 19 Oct (DPA) -- Members of a Danish peace group were detained in Alexander Square in East Berlin by GDR People's Police this afternoon but were later deported to West Berlin. A German member of the group told DPA tonight that the Danes were earlier able to distribute leaflets at the Schoenhauser Allee city railway station and perform a play about disarmament in East and West. The group was also able to complete its campaign in the Alexander Square, which met with the approval of a large crowd of East Berliners. Eventually the Danes were led away by the People's Police. Prior to being expelled they were questioned at the East Berlin police presidium and were informed that their campaign was in violation of current GDR legislation.

HONECKER GREETS PDRY PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

LD131040 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0312 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 13 Oct (ADN) -- The traditional friendly relations between the GDR and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], on the basis of anti-imperialist solidarity, have been developing dynamically over the past few years and have achieved a high level. This is noted in a congratulatory telegram from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidential Council, and chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers. The congratulatory telegram on the PDRY's national day expresses the conviction that this mutually beneficial cooperation will continue successfully also in the future. The GDR would continue to stand firmly by the side of the PDRY in the common fight against the arms buildup and confrontation course of the most aggressive circles of imperialism and against the endeavors of those forces to expand their military presence in the Near and Middle East.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH NETHERLANDS - The Hague, 20 Oct (ADN) -- A study session of the Netherlands-GDR Association in Zoetermeer near The Hague focused this weekend on the involvement of The Netherland's broad social forces in understanding and cooperation between the states and peoples in the interest of peace and disarmament. The open exchange of views on the contribution of the Netherlands and GDR in the peace struggle was organized by the Netherlands Friendship Society to mark its 10th anniversary. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1616 GMT 20 Oct 84 LD]

REACTION, BACKGROUND TO CIA MANUAL VIEWED

LD201152 Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] President Reagan has ordered an investigation to find out whether it was the CIA, the Central Intelligence Agency, indeed, that prepared a manual on guerrilla warfare by the Nicaraguan contras. For "International Newsroom," Istvan Kollar comments:

[Kollar] For the second time this year, Capitol Hill has crossed the Washington administration's Latin America plans. It condemned the administration for the mining of Nicaragua's ports in April, and for the manual on guerrilla warfare by the Nicaraguan contras now. President Reagan and his associates followed the same tactics on both occasions. First, they expressed surprise over the assumption that the CIA had anything to do with such evil acts, then disassociated themselves from such acts, and unwillingly ordered an investigation into the affair.

One should not have any illusions about the outcome of the investigations. For both the mining operations and the manual were stages in a carefully prepared and systematically implemented scheme. President Reagan, already in 1981, approved covert operations against the progressive Sandinista regime, that were designed to torpedo changes in Nicaragua. True, employees of the Washington administration were instructed to refrain from direct or indirect involvement in sabotage and murder. However, that was translated by the CIA officials as having a free hand in hiring professional killers in Nicaragua opposed to the Sandinista regime, to carry out assassination and acts of sabotage. And it prompted them to compile an illustrated manual on psychological guerrilla warfare. It almost coincided with the mining of Nicaragua's ports and the occupation of Grenada. Since then, the threat to Nicaragua has been stepped up, and the Sandinista officials now fear a direct invasion.

Their concern has been accentuated, for example, by the statement of former CIA agent John Stockwell, who said at his press conference at Stanford University this week that the plans for a military attack had already been completed; as well as the NEWSWEEK magazine report on the Washington State Department view: that external and internal pressure in Nicaragua has been increasing, and therefore, U.S. policy would soon bear fruit.

However, the attitude of Capitol Hill to the CIA manual on guerrilla warfare indicates that this view is not shared by all within the United States either. Commenting on this latest CIA scandal, Democratic presidential candidate Walter Mondale noted that it was a great mistake to believe that an improvement in assassination techniques would promote the national interests of the United States in Latin America.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY HEARS MARKOJA, VARKONYI

LD191223 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Excerpts] We now present a roundup of today's events at the autumn session of the National Assembly.

The draft law banning dishonest economic activity was proposed by Minister of Justice Dr Imre Markoja. He stated that the government, in line with the new order in the economic management system, intervened only slightly and to only an absolutely essential degree in the activities of economic organizations.

The country's economic activity is primarily administered by indirect means -- by economic regulators and the exercise of the tools of public power. He added that several economic problems cannot be solved by legal means and that other methods are more effective: Legal and other means must therefore be utilized in a more harmonized way. Speaking about the reasons for the new law, he mentioned that there are still many unfavorable phenomena in the contractual relationships among economic bodies because the significance of these ties is underestimated. They often try to emphasize their superior strength, fulfill their obligations incorrectly and inaccurately, and do not always take advantage of their claims emanating from a breach of contract.

Neither is the expression of responsibility always coherent. Sometimes even behavior causing severe material loss is not published, or the punishment is not in proportion to the damage suffered by the people's economy. Often there are personal reasons for this, but at other times other causes are involved.

Imre Markoja expressed his thanks for the deputies' observations on the issue, but added that the observations did not relate to the draft bill itself but to the manner of its implementation. The National Assembly then unanimously adopted the draft bill on the banning of dishonest economic activity.

In line with what is by now a National Assembly tradition, a report on the foreign political activities of the government and an evaluation of the fundamental issues of the international situation was presented by Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs. In the introductory part of his speech he outlined the main factors which determine the conditions in which Hungarian foreign policy is pursued.

[Begin Varkonyi recording] We have had to work amidst the most difficult circumstances to ensure the most favorable possible external conditions for our constructive policies in order to contribute in line with our possibilities, to stopping the further deterioration of the international situation and to preventing worse dangers. We have endeavored and continue to endeavor to cultivate our bilateral relations, and by so doing we also facilitate the protection of the achievements of detente, the maintenance of international cooperation, and the improvement of relations. [end recording]

The foreign minister spoke about the steps taken by the imperialist powers which had further increased the arms race and tension. He went on to analyze the components of the balance of power.

[Begin Varkonyi recording] The maintenance of the balance of power is demanded both by our own security and by our responsibility for world peace. However, the countries of the Warsaw Pact are not endeavoring to gain military superiority. It continues to be our goal to achieve a balance of power at the lowest possible level of armaments and armed forces. For this the primary requirement today would be to make possible the continuation of Soviet-American negotiations by eliminating the consequences of the American missile deployment. The Moscow CEMA summit conference and the Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee clearly expressed the socialist countries' appropriate response to the new situation, their consistent stand for their fundamental foreign political goals, and their further endeavors for the protection of peace and for the furtherance of peaceful coexistence and cooperation. [end recording]

The foreign minister went on to survey the flashpoints of the present world crisis -- the Middle East, Central America, and other areas -- and then welcomed the fact that after 4 years there had been another meeting between leading politicians of the Soviet Union and the United States.

[Begin Varkonyi recording] As is well known, at the time of the UN General Assembly, Andrey Gromyko, USSR first deputy premier and foreign minister, held meetings with President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz. Admittedly, neither at those meetings nor since has there been a concrete initiative that would indicate that the United States is willing to take steps that would open the way to any substantial negotiations with the Soviet Union. Nonetheless, it is encouraging that the meetings provided an opportunity for an expression of views, and that an agreement was reached that the representatives of the two great powers would maintain their relations. [end recording]

Peter Varkonyi then discussed the international activities of the Hungarian Government. These are based on the resolutions of the 12th party congress. He pointed out that in the present international situation, we consider the Warsaw Pact, our participation in the work of that organization, and the strengthening of its unity as being particularly important. He began with an appreciation of the friendly Hungarian-Soviet relations, then surveyed our good relations with the other socialist countries. He then stressed that we regard the great majority of the developing countries, the Nonaligned Movement, as an important and positive factor in the international situation. He went on to say:

[Begin Varkonyi recording] Even in a more complicated period, amidst the most difficult conditions, we are endeavoring, on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality, and mutual benefit, to preserve and widen our bilateral relations with the developed capitalist countries as far as possible. It is in the interest of this goal that we have conducted dialogue with leading representatives of those countries. In response to earlier invitations, last September, U.S. Vice President George Bush, and in the first half of this year, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, and FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, paid official visits to our country. Earlier this week, there was a meeting in Paris between Comrade Janos Kadar and French President Mitterrand. There were also successful meetings, held in a good atmosphere, with leading representatives of French political life. In the given situation, these high-level meetings possess an international significance beyond the bilateral framework, and they have been accorded attention in line with this aspect. [end recording]

The foreign minister went on to explain that we continue to endeavor to expand economic cooperation, free from detrimental discrimination, with the Western European capitalist countries and such countries as the United States, Canada, Australia, and Japan. In the concluding part of his speech, Peter Varkonyi discussed the steps needed in the interest of European peace and security.

[Begin Varkonyi recording] We are continuing to make great endeavors for the realization of the contents of the Helsinki and Madrid documents. We consider it as a recognition of our endeavors that the European cultural forum will be held in our country in 1985. It is our wish -- and as the host of the conference we shall do everything in order to attain this -- that the meeting would facilitate understanding and cultural cooperation between the European peoples and states and should contribute to improving the political atmosphere of Europe. [end recording]

The foreign minister concluded his report with the following words:

[Begin Varkonyi recording] In line with our foreign political principles, the government endeavors to even more effectively serve the cause of our socialist building work in the development of our international relations and in our foreign political activities.

We can rightly feel confident that the indispensable precondition for this -- peace -- can be protected, and that the development of the world situation can be guided back to the path of detente. The Hungarian People's Republic will continue to do everything in its power to ensure that this will be so. [applause] [end recording]

On behalf of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, Istvan Darvasi spoke in connection with the foreign minister's report, and then Dr Zoltan Kaldy, bishop of the Evangelical Church, and Dr Janos Gosztonyi, secretary general of the World Federation of Hungarians, expressed their views on certain aspects of world politics.

Following the debate, the foreign minister gave a closing speech. His report and closing speech were unanimously approved by the National Assembly.

DEVELOPMENT OF CRUISE MISSILES DISCUSSED

LD192337 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 19 Oct 84

["10 Minutes of Foreign Politics"; interview with Istvan Kulcsar by Gyorgy Szentesi, not further identified; date and place of interview not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Kulcsar] Some days ago the communique of the Soviet Ministry of Defense was published in our country which made it known that the deployment of cruise missiles has begun in the Soviet Armed Forces, that is, on strategic bombers and on submarines. An earlier communique said that tests were in progress in the Soviet Union with ground-deployed, long-range maneuverable cruise missiles. What is the origin of the cruise missile?

[Szentesi] The common ancestor of every type of cruise missile is the German [word indistinct] winged bomb of World War II.

[Kulcsar] Who started to develop it later?

[Szentesi] The Americans began to develop these modern, truly modern types. The planning and development began at the beginning of the seventies, and toward the end of the seventies the Americans put some cruise-missile types into a developable condition, that is, those to be on board aircraft and submarines.

[Kulcsar] So the Soviet Union reacted to this only later?

[Szentesi] In the wake of the American developments, in order to keep the stragetic relations of force unchanged, that is, for the maintenance of the strategic balance of forces, the Soviet was prompted to start planning and testing this type of device. The fact that these types can now be installed proves that in military technology it is possible to acquire an advantage for only a short time, for 1-2 years. At the present level of technological development, the Soviet Union is also able to follow the developments aimed at upsetting the balance of forces.

Le me remind listeners that in the past period of strategic weapons development, generally, a period of 40 decades [as heard], in every case the Americans tried to create something new, partly so that they might preserve their existing strategic superiority of forces, and when this was not successful so that they might regain an absolute, strategic superiority of forces.

The first atomic bomb was detonated by Americans. They preceded the Soviet Union by 1 year with the first hydrogen bomb. The Americans also created the first missiles on board submarines. With an advantage of a good number of years, they developed multiple-warhead missiles, which enabled them to multiply the quantity of warheads carried by strategic weapons, together with increasing the number of carriers. The Soviet Union followed this development with a delay of several years; finally, it took the appropriate measures.

[Kulcsar] So the question here is: Who dictates the arms race?

[Szentesi] The United States, without doubt. This can be proved by the facts. We must recall that in the final phase of the SALT II talks the USSR did everything to ensure that the development of cruise missiles, strategic, that is long-range cruise missiles capable of delivering a powerful nuclear warhead, should be restricted. Within the SALT II framework a final agreement was not reached, and this is why, the listeners may recall, an amending document was born. This was concerned with a much shorter period than the agreement itself, and it became invalid on 31 December 1981. It was this document that limited the installation of long-range cruise missiles. When it became invalid the Americans became free of all restrictions concerning this, so the installation of long-range cruise missiles on U.S. strategic bombers began toward the end of 1981.

[Kulcsar] Why was it necessary for the USSR to deploy cruise missiles on its strategic bombers and submarines? After all, it was capable of reaching the United States or other potential targets by using other types of missiles.

[Szentesi] Cruise missiles, which are stationed on strategic bombers and submarines -- nuclear-powered submarines but carrying no missiles -- are more accurate than ballistic missiles. They can thus be used more effectively against very small targets, and in certain characteristics, such as their concealment, they are similar in many ways to ballistic missiles, which are invincible in other respects. So, if the Americans maintain these weapons unilaterally, they have a certain advantage, and this excess peril had to be balanced by similar Soviet weapons.

[Kulcsar] Obviously it is not just a question of excess peril but also of extra expenditure. Clearly, these are very expensive means.

[Szentesi] Actually, they are not really very costly, and this is why their proliferation in large quantities is dangerous, because they are much cheaper than ballistic missiles. Consequently, we can expect that unless some form of restriction is applied within the next few years, the quantity of nuclear warheads will be doubled. This means that it may increase to 20,000 from the present 8,000-10,000. And these weapons appeal to the military and the politicians precisely because of their low cost.

[Kulcsar] At the same time, it is very difficult to imagine how these could be inspected, because they are much smaller and more concealed than ballistic missiles.

[Szentesi] Unfortunately, inspection is made much more difficult by the proliferation of these weapons, because one cannot look into an aircraft, submarine, or surface ship -- because the installation of these systems can be expected on this type of ship as well -- to see whether the torpedo barrel houses a traditional torpedo or one of these small but powerful and long-range cruise missiles.

[Kulcsar] So the main point is, in a way, that the attainment of a weapons limitations agreement is a more urgent task now than at any time before, precisely because if one is not reached now, then it will become increasingly difficult in the future.

[Szentesi] This is so, and precisely because of the difficulty of inspection, these small but powerful cruise missiles will pose a great problem in the future on the question of inspection.

SOVIET DELEGATION ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT 20 OCT

LD202017 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Budapest, October 20 (MTI) -- The Soviet delegation, which had paid an official friendship visit to Hungary under the leadership of Tengiz Menteshashvili, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, left Hungary Saturday. The delegation held talks with Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, other representatives of the Presidential Council and leaders of the Budapest Municipal Council.

Tengiz Menteshashvili met Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Antal Apro, speaker of the National Assembly.

The delegation was seen off at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport by Imre Katona. Present at the departure was Vladimir Bazovskiy, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary.

PPF DELEGATION VISITS CSSR 15-19 OCTOBER

LD201725 Budapest MTI in English 1014 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Budapest, October 19 (MTI) -- A delegation of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, headed by Secretary-General Imre Pozsgay, paid a visit to Czechoslovakia from October 15 to 19 on the invitation of the Central Committee of the National Front of Czechoslovakia (NCF). The delegation held talks with Tomas Travnicek, NFC CC executive vice-president, on the major tasks of the two partner organizations and the further development of bilateral cooperation. The delegation studied the regional work of the NFC in Brno and Bratislava, and met Jindrich Polednik, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, in Prague, and Jan Janik, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia, in Bratislava.

COUNCIL HONORS STROUGAL; LAZAR SENDS GREETINGS

LD181834 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] The Presidential Council has bestowed a high honor on Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Presidium and premier, on the occasion of his 60th birthday. The order of the Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic decorated with rubies has been awarded in recognition of the politican's activities carried out in the interest of Hungarian-Czechoslovak friendship and multilateral cooperation.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a letter of greetings to Lubomir Strougal on his birthday.

## OFFICIALS, PUBLIC REACT TO 'KIDNAPPING' OF PRIEST

### 19 Oct Incident Described

LD202012 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] On 19 October 1984 at approximately 2200, the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko, born on 23 September 1947 and resident of Warsaw, was kidnapped by unknown perpetrators in the vicinity of (Trzesiek) near Torun [northern Poland].

Description: height about 170 cm, slim, oval face, pale complexion, blond hair; dressed in a cassock and corduroy trousers.

According to evidence given by Waldemar Chrostowski, the driver of a Volkswagen car with registration WUL 2473 in which the Rev Popieluszko was traveling, unknown perpetrators, one of whom was dressed as a traffic militiaman, stopped the car on the pretext of breath-analyzing the driver. Rev Popieluszko was then taken away in an unknown direction. The driver, Waldemar Chrostowski, managed to escape and to subsequently notify the local internal affairs office. In spite of immediate, vigorous action, so far it has not been possible to ascertain the whereabouts of the missing man. An intensive search is in progress under the supervision of the main headquarters of the militia. The assistance of all persons with any information regarding the matter is requested.

In particular, two men who were standing in the road next to a broken-down motorcycle and were asked for help by the driver Waldemar Chrostowski after his escape from the speeding car in which the kidnappers drove away, are asked to report. The driver and the passengers of a Fiat-126 which was being overtaken by the car from which the driver Chrostowski jumped out, are asked to come forward.

The preliminary investigation has shown that a gray Fiat-125 car, with the registration KZC 0423, was seen in Bydgoszcz in the vicinity of the presbytery where the Rev Popieluszko had stayed. The car followed the car driven by Chrostowski. It has been ascertained that the registration number is false. Any persons who have seen or know the present whereabouts of the car or its users, and persons who know the circumstances of the forgery of the registration plates are requested to pass on this information.

The regional prosecutor's office and the voivodship internal affairs office in Torun ask everybody who can provide information about the perpetrators of the kidnapping or circumstances which could have a bearing on the investigation of this event to contact them in person or by telephone. Full discretion is guaranteed.

Torun Regional Prosecutor's Office: telephone 2-20-71

Torun Voivodship Internal Affairs Office: 17 Grunwaldzka Street, telephone 37-24-21

### Demonstrators March in Gdansk

NC211352 Paris AFP in English 1347 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 21 (AFP) -- Several thousand demonstrators marched in the Polish city of Gdansk today to demand the release of a pro-Solidarity priest kidnapped last Friday, reliable sources here said.

The protestors formed a procession at the end of mass at Gdansk's St. Bridget Church, filling the streets to demand the return of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, a Warsaw priest abducted in northern Poland.

Meanwhile, former leader of the banned Solidarity trade union Lech Walesa vowed here that he and his supporters would do everything in their power to obtain the priest's release.

Mr Walesa travelled here today to attend mass at Father Popieluszko's church in a display of support. He said the abduction was the "follow up of the non-respect and violation of the Gdansk accords" by Polish authorities. The 1980 accords recognized the right to independent trade unions in Poland and gave rise to the birth of Solidarity.

Father Popieluszko, chaplain at the Warsaw steel mills, was kidnapped near the northern Polish town of Torun Friday.

Polish television Saturday said the 37-year-old priest had been carried ouf by a group of "strangers, including one disguised as a militiaman."

"We will not be intimidated and we will find ways to obtain the release of Father Popieluszko," Mr. Walesa told thousands of supporters at the close of mass at Warsaw's St. Stanislas Church. He warned of the "terrible responsibility" falling on "anyone who touches a single hair" of the priest's head.

There have been no reports of progress in the search to find the missing priest.

Saturday's television announcement said the unknown men stopped the priest's car in a village near the town of Torun, on the pretext of wanting to take an alcohol breath test.

The priest's chauffeur, Waldemar Chrostowski, escaped from the abductors by jumping from a moving car. He was admitted to a hospital in Torun.

Father Popieluszko had been the target of official press attacks prior to the general amnesty granted last July to the regime's opponents. He recently told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that he frequently received threatening letters.

Last month, Mr. Chrostowski's apartment was destroyed by an unexplained fire.

## Episcopate Issues Communique

NC221102 Paris AFP in English 1055 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 22 (AFP) -- The Polish Episcopate, in its first reaction to the kidnapping Friday of a pro-Solidarity priest, today called the act politically motivated and said there was reason to fear for his life. In a brief communique, Poland's body of Roman Catholic bishops said that based on "circumstances surrounding the abduction" of Father Jerzy Popieluszko it appeared the kidnappers' "motives were of a political nature." It also expressed the fear that kidnappings might become a "method of settling political scores in Poland."

There have been no indications of Father Popieluszko's whereabouts since he was seized three days ago by a group of unidentified men near Torun, in northern Poland.

Polish primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, meanwhile went ahead with a scheduled trip to East Germany, leaving the northwestern city of Szczecin for East Berlin today.

Father Popieluszko was a firm supporter of the banned Solidarity trade union and until last July had been threatened with prosecution for abusing the priestly function for political ends.

CRITICISMS, INVESTIGATION OF CIA DOCUMENT NOTED

LD190907 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] There has been sharp criticism in the United States caused by the publication of documents testifying to the CIA conducting psychological warfare against Nicaragua. The documents envisaged the use of violent means designed to neutralize members of the government of that country. Alarmed by this criticism, President Reagan has instructed the CIA to prepare an investigation into the leaking of this information.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON TALKS

LD192302 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 19 [date as received] -- Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz told a news conference in Warsaw today that the goal of his visit to Poland was accomplished.

"I came to Poland for several reasons," he said at the start of the conference. "One of them was the wish to keep up and develop the traditionally good relations between the two countries, especially in the sphere of economy and culture.

"Another important reason was to demonstrate -- just by making this visit -- the need to break away with a policy of Poland's isolation, as there cannot be any vistas of detente in Europe, if Poland is not an active participant in international politics.

"The two countries have socio-political differences. But we have found common points for dialogue. To prevent the destinies of Europe from becoming tragedy again. We should jointly take part in the process of detente, including also the Stockholm conference," said Minister Gratz.

The Austrian foreign minister also said his talks in Warsaw covered proposals to observe the Helsinki conference 10th anniversary in a gala manner.

The sides discussed the possibility of a long-term Polish-Austrian agreement on economic cooperation that would cover a period of about 10 years.

Minister Leopold Gratz thanked the Polish Government fot is prompt processing of Austrian requests concerning humanitarian issues.

Other subjects raised in the Austrian minister's talks in Warsaw included the situation in Central American and the Middle East.

Replying to a question, Minister Leopold Gratz said the Austrian Government believed the policy of sanctions to be erroenous and misguided. "I believe that breaking away with the practice of isolation and sanctions can bring benefits to all the countries concerned.

"A stable, prosperous Poland which contributes to the cause of peace in the world is in the interest of all countries of Europe," he added.

The Austrian foreign minister also stressed that Poland's solution of its debt problems depended not on Poland alone, but also on the understanding for Poland's situation demonstrated by the creditors. "Such an attitude to the problem of Poland's foreign debt would be beneficial to Europe," emphasized Minister Gratz.

Speaking about his talks with Polish (Roman-Catholic) Primate Jozef Glemp, the minister said that the primate welcomed with appreciation the political goal of his visit to Poland.

Minister Gratz declared Austria's readiness to contribute via the Roman Catholic Church to an agricultural fund in Poland, if such a fund is established.

TRADE MINISTER DISCUSSES TRADE WITH USSR

LD211532 Warsaw PAP in English 1409 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 20 -- October 20 marks the 40th anniversary of signing the agreement between the Polish Committee of National Liberation (PKWN) and the USSR Government on goods deliveries and terms of mutual settlement of accounts. Poland's Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz granted an interview to PAP on the occasion of the anniversary.

The minister said that the trade turnover between the two countries will total some 11 billion roubles this year. Some 600-million-rouble predominance of imports from the USSR over Polish exports to that country will be maintained. This means that we are involving ourselves in debts to the USSR. At present, our obligations towards this partner reach some 3.7 billion roubles, said the minister. Thus, the USSR considerably supports the process of the recovery of the Polish economy.

It is hard to describe the present level of the trade exchange as optimum. For years we placed as second biggest, after the GDR, in the USSR's trade turnover with the socialist states. Now, we come fourth, mainly because of the drop in our exports. Thus the task for next years is to raise the level of the cooperation.

We attach particular weight to further development of specialization and cooperation ties between our countries and to joint actions stimulating scientific and technical progress, which is also an important factor of enlivening trade exchange.

Direct ties between production plants of the two countries will play an important role in creating directions and forms of economic cooperation and goods exchange between Poland and the USSR, said Polish Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz in his interview for PAP.

KRAKOW TRADE UNIONISTS DISCUSS NATIONAL FORUM

LD211551 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 20 (PAP) -- Representatives of Krakow's trade unionists met there today with members of the initiating group for setting up a national trade union agreement. Today's debate was preceded by over 200 meetings of trade union organizations in the Krakow Voivodship which discussed the future shape of the national trade union body.

Participants in today's meeting centred on issues to be discussed on November 24 this year at the national union assembly, another stage leading to the congress and to forming a central representation.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1800 GMT on 20 October adds: "It is precisely this close date for the assembly that gave rise to most of the controversy at the Krakow meeting. Work forces at many enterprises are of the opinion that one should act in the trade union movement more slowly and honestly and recruit people more carefully and that consultations should be held on matters concerning all working people.

["Regarding the issue of full-time employees of the future agency, it was suggested that the best, most valuable local activists be recruited. Those recruited must understand, as Jozef Moroczek, one participant in the discussion stressed, the consistent implementation of the August agreements represents the supreme, most important, and fundamental task of the trade unions."]

Trade unionists pointed to the need for such a model of a national representation which would leave no room for red-tape and trumpery, while making it possible for workers to constantly control the development of the movement.

The discussions also touched upon the need to amend the law on trade unions, point to an indisputable necessity to set up a national trade union forum, since trade unions face increasingly serious tasks, such as consultation on the five-year plan, forming own office for letters, central-level interventions.

What the trade unionists considered a very important issue was securing federations and trade unions' full independence from the future central representation of trade unions, and putting that representation under the obligation to negotiate, on behalf of all members, issues concerning working people as a whole, hence renumeration policy, distribution of national income, prices, social policy and environmental protection.

CHURCH'S ROLE, REACTIONS WITH STATE VIEWED

AU181708 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 16 Oct 84 pp 3-4

[Zbigniew Stachowski article: "The Church on the 40th Anniversary"]

[Excerpts] The Roman Catholic Church, both in and outside Poland, is written and spoken about in various ways. Some treat the church as a kind of phenomenon on a world scale, while others put forward the idea of a "persecuted" church. Some speak about threats to religious life, attacks on the church, and violations of believers' rights -- which are quite often backed up by sermons from Polish pulpits -- while others seek a rational source of religious revival and fascination in the Polish pope, and regard the actual extent of religious freedom in Poland as quite remarkable.

However, as some people too often suggest that the Catholic Church in Poland is being pushed to the sidelines of life, it is worth examining the above "restricted" church in the light of obvious and convincing facts.

The most significant example of the church's active presence in social life is the construction of churches, which Catholics themselves view as follows: "Not dozens, but hundreds of churches are being built," and "this is clearly a Polish phenomenon compared with the rest of Europe"; this is quite true and certainly deserves further discussion. One has to look for the birth of this "phenomenon" in Directive No 47 of the chairman of the Council of Ministers dated 24 November 1981, concerning the planning and construction of religious premises. This directive amended the old rules on this subject dating from 1957 on the one hand, and created completely new and favorable legal possibilities for the church to extend its base on the other.

On 31 December 1984, the church possessed 10,429 churches and 4,210 chapels, in other words, over twice as many as between the wars. Despite this, the construction of religious premises is on an exceptionally broad scale, so that on 31 December 1983 work was proceeding on 1,197 premises of various sizes, including 196 that had just been handed over for use, 993 that were completely new, 36 that had been rebuilt, and 168 that had been extended, refurbished, or converted.

The exceptional nature of this phenomenon is based on the fact that there is 1 church in Poland for every 2,500 Poles, whereas in other selected archdiocheses and dioceses (not to be confused with bishoprics and diocese headquarters) this proportion is as follows: in Cologne, 1 church for every 133,000 Catholics; in London, 1 for every 95,000; in Rome, 1 for every 42,000; in Jerusalem, 1 for every 9,000; in Brussels, 1 for every 81,000; in Madrid, 1 for every 67,000; in Vienna, 1 for every 7,000; and in Mexico, 1 for every 22,000. If we add that only about 50 percent of all Catholics attend mass and take into account other denominations, nonbelievers, and nonpracticing Catholics, then there is practically 1 church for every 1,200 people.

The numerical state of the Catholic Church's clergy also deserves emphasis. On 31 December 1983 the church had 21,457 priests.

Neither has the church any complaints to make about publishing activity, because on 31 March 1984 there were about 90 periodicals within a joint circulation of 2 million, a considerable figure compared to the 30 non-Catholic periodicals with a circulation of 100,000.

If we also mention the 46 senior and 11 junior seminaries, 11 colleges and schools run by nuns, 2 Catholic institutions of higher education (the Catholic University of Lublin and the Academy of Catholic Theology), the Papal Theological Academy in Krakow with branches in Warsaw, Poznan and Wroclaw, and the "Bobolanum" Jesuit Theological Faculty in Warsaw, we obtain a real picture of the church's educational activity, especially if we add to this the 22,000 religious instruction premises of the church (there were only 15,981 elementary schools in the 1983/84 school year).

In light of the above facts, voices accusing the state of tending to hinder the church in performing its spiritual tasks appear incomprehensible. It is even said that the clergy have not been given adequate possibilities of participating in radio and television programs.

Here, however, it is worth explaining that Catholic clergymen have always refused invitations from the authors of television programs to appear in them, which conforms to Canon 831, Paragraph 2, of the new canonical law which obliges priests to obtain the permission of the episcopal conference before they can appear in a radio or television program. As an example of this attitude, let me quote the fact that refusals from the Episcopate have been received by the makers of a television film series presenting apanoroma of religions and churches in Poland, in which the makers also wanted to include the Catholic Church in Poland.

Neither are the statements completely true which say that apart from the daily relay of mass from the Church of the Holy Cross in Warsaw (mass from there was broadcast for the first time on 24 September 1980), Catholics in Poland are unable to find out about current church events in the media. Yet information of a religious nature, including sermons by church dignitaries, discussions of basic documents, and reports on trips by the pope and primate are noted every time in the press, radio and television. During church holidays also, the programs that are broadcast create broad possibilities of satisfying the religious needs of believers. In addition, the existing absolute freedom of choice as to the contents of sermons often surprises even Catholics, because the sermons given are in many cases closer to political agitation than spritual instruction.

The climate of accord and dialogue between the state and the church, which is encouraged by the regular contacts with church dignitaries by representatives of the state authorities at all levels, is one of the many forums indicating the progressing normalization of life in our country since August. Clear evidence of the fact that the party and government leadership approves of these efforts, and above all a sign of the consistently implemented principle of freedom of worship and of the church's division from the state, was the International Society of Religious Freedom's appointment last September of Minister Adam Lopatka to the "Body of Distinguished Persons for the Sake of Religious Freedom." This fact shows that the essence of state religious policy is being implemented, this policy being based on the fact that both believers and nonbelievers should regard the interests of the state and nation as the supreme value, so that the assets of their fatherland -- People's Poland -- may be the supreme value for all Poles, regardless of their differences in world outlook.

WEEKLY ATTACKS VATICAN ON LIBERATION THEOLOGY

AU190942 Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] (ANSA) Warsaw, October 19 -- The Holy See's condemnation of the "theology of liberation" as issued recently by the sacred congregation for the doctrine fo the faith was strongly attacked as a bad harbinger for the opening of dialogue between the church of Rome and the socialist state by Poland's former minister for religious affairs, Kazimierz Kakol, writing for the weekly ZWIAZKOWIEC, [TRADE UNIONIST].

Kakol, recently named managing editor of the new labor union publication, compared the methods of the Vatican congregation to those of the inquisition and charged that it is mounting an anticommunist crusade. In his piece, which takes up one entire page of the publication, the new managing editor argued that the document condemning the theological doctrine exposed by Brazilian theologican Lenard Boff opens a new era in Vatican policy and marks the end of its "Eastern policy."

Kakol laid heavy emphasis on the point that in rejecting Marxism, the church document "formulates judgements on socio political systems claiming as criteria their attitudes towards religion."

The former religious affairs minister then drew a parallel between the terms used by the congregation for the doctrine of the faith to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's "militant anticommunism".

This policy shift, according to Kakol, will carry with it "negative repercussions" because it places "the citizens of socialist countries before a conflict of conscience" in that the Holy See document slanders "the values they nurture and esteem".

In this connection, the piece pointed out that, "among all the socialist states, one more than the others, Poland, has especially important reasons for anxiety".

The managing editor linked this anxiety to the timing of "the anticommunist crusade proclaimed by the Vatican just as Poland is coming under the fire of West Germany's revanchistic claims". The piece went on to note that at the head of the congregation for the doctrine of the faith is Munich Cardinal G. Ratzinger, "born in a region dominated by the warlike chauvinism of the German clergy".

After asking who better than Cardinal Ratzinger could be used to mount this "anticommunist crusade", Kakol insisted that the West German Catholic Church is applying pressure on Poland for the purpose of encroaching on "so-called rights in Polish territory".

CUBA'S GARCIA FRIAS DEPARTS 20 OCTOBER

FL200230 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Guillermo Garcia Frias, Politburo member and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, left the capital of Poland today after concluding a working visit to this socialist country. Garcia Frias, who is also minister of transportation, attended a meeting of the organization of railroad cooperation in socialist countries, and during his stay met with the leader of this European nation Wojciech Jaruzelski.

SECOMSKI RECEIVES ARGENTINE DELEGATION

LD121807 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Professor Kazimierz Secomski, deputy chairman of the Council of State, has received a delegation of the National Congress of Agrentina. They discussed bilateral economic and cultural cooperation, as well as prospects for further development. They also dealt with international issues, including the Argentinian proposals regarding resolving the question of debts hampering expansion of the world economy. The guests showed particular interest in the functioning of people's democracy in Poland.

Earlier, the Argentinian delegation met a group of deputies. They spoke about matters related to the inclusion of the public in the decision-making process, and to outlays on education, science, health, and housing, as well as demographic problems and the role of the Army in the state.

CEAUSESCU GIVES HARVEST DAY SPEECH IN OLT COUNTY

AU211510 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0910 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, at mass rally in Slatina Municipality on occasion of Harvest Day -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: To begin with, I would like to extend to you, participants in the big mass rally devoted to Harvest Day, warm revolutionary greetings and best wishes. [cheers, chants] I would also like to extend revolutionary greetings to all inhabitants of Slatina and of Olt County. [cheers, chants] On the occasion of Harvest Day, I would like to extend, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the government, warm greetings and best wishes of success to our cooperative peasantry and all working people in agriculture. [cheers, chants]

We chose Olt County for the celebrations devoted to Harvest Day because of the good results in all agricultural activities, particularly the yields of grain and industrial crops. Yesterday I visited certain agricultural and industrial units. We have gained good impressions from this visit. We had the opportunity to become acquainted with productions attained by the entire county and by certain front-ranking units in Olt County. You have attained good crops, something that proves that even under less favorable weather conditions good crops can be attained if work is properly organized, fully responsible action is taken to consistently implement the achievements of agrotechnical science in agriculture, and everything possible is done to utilize mechanization and other means made available by our state to agriculture. [cheers, chants]

Olt County has also obtained good results in industrial production for the first 9 months of the current year. It has exceeded the planned commodity production and expediently fulfilled the other industrial production indexes. As a matter of fact, I should stress that thus far this year our industry has obtained good results nationwide and all prerequisites exist to conclude 1984 with a 6 percent production surplus compared to 1983. Therefore, from this big mass rally devoted to agriculture, I would like to extend warmest congratulations to workers, technicians, engineers, and all working people in our socialist industry for their results to date. I would also like to urge them to conclude this year with increasingly better results. [cheers, chants]

In overall agricultural activity, there are results that I could describe as good. There is a grain yield that this year promises to reach 1,000 kg of grain per inhabitant, thus fulfilling one of the provisions of our party program concerning agriculture. There are an important number of agricultural units which have scored good results in wheat, corn, and industrial crops. Thus, 216 units have obtained a wheat yield of over 5,000 kg per hectare on an area of 157,000 hectares. As I said during my visit to Timisoara, there are three units that have obtained more than 8,000 kg of wheat per hectare. This proves that good wheat yields can be obtained and thereby truly ensure all necessary supplies to the country, thus guaranteeing that the wheat crop is among our best. [cheers, chants]

There are also 78 units that have obtained a corn yield of more than 10,000 kg per hectare on an area of 53,000 hectares. This is a good yield that demonstrates we are able to substantially increase the corn yield per hectare.

Today, on Harvest Day, I handed the high title of Hero of Socialist Labor to nine cooperative and state units for outstanding results attained in corn, that is, for corn yields of more than 20 metric tons of cob corn per hectare. I would like to extend to all the units decorated today with the high title of Hero of Socialist Labor warmest congratulations and wishes to continue to obtain increasingly greater crops in the future. [cheers, chants]

I would like to mention Scornicesti Cooperative Farm, which obtained a yield of 246,400 kg of cob corn per hectare on an area of 680 hectare. This is the highest such yield recorded on a large area. [cheers, chants]

The large crops of more than 20,000 kg of cob corn per hectare and more than 8,000 kg of wheat per hectare are an expression of the requirements set by the new agrarian revolution. Everything possible must be done to increase, as of next year, the number of units with results of over 8,000 kg of wheat per hectare. We should endeavor to ensure that next year more than 5,000 kg of wheat per hectare can be obtained on at least 35-40 percent of the area sown to wheat. [cheers, chants] Starting this fall we should also take all necessary measures to thoroughly prepare for spring operations, including deep plowing and soil fertilization, so as to ensure that next year minimal yields of 10,000 kg of corn per hectare can be obtained on an area of at least 500,000 hectares. We should also strive to increase the number of units with yields of more than 20,000 kg of cob corn per hectare. [cheers, chants]

As I have already said, good results have been scored in other crops as well. Olt County has obtained more than 2,500 kg of sunflowers per hectare. This is a good yield, although even Olt County should aim at obtaining 3,000 kg per hectare starting next year. All other counties with sunflower yields should strive to attain this target, particularly those which have better weather conditions for this kind of crop than Olt County. We must ensure that we obtain yields of sunflowers, soya, beets, potatoes, industrial plants, vegetables, and all other crops that are the maximum possible for our socialist agriculture, cooperatives, and all other working people in agriculture. [cheers, chants]

An important role in obtaining these yields was also played by agricultural machinery stations and the machine operators who are actually carrying out the main agricultural operations. Therefore, I would like to congratulate the machinery stations in the units decorated today with the high title of Hero of Socialist Labor and I urge all machine operators to responsibly work to attain the yields I referred to. I intend to ensure that -- at the end of the overall agricultural campaign, when we draft the general balance-sheet -- the machinery stations that have contributed to these rich crops will also be awarded titles and orders of the SR of Romania, as a token of appreciation for their good activity and important contribution to these great achievements. [cheers, chants]

We have also achieved a number of positive results in the livestock sector in regard to increasing livestock and animal products such as meat, milk, eggs, and wool. Generally speaking, we can state that this year, when we celebrated the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, our agriculture and industry presented themselves with important results.

This makes us optimistic enough to state that all working people in all sectors will meet the 13th RCP Congress with important successes, that is, fulfilling this year's plan, thoroughly preparing for the 1985 plan, and the successful fulfillment of the entire 5-year plan. [cheers, chants]

The successes registered in all sectors and the positive results achieved in our socialist agriculture demonstrate the correctness of our party's policy that is firmly apply general truths and scientific socialism to the concrete conditions in our country, thus doing all it can to ensure the implementation of the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward the high peaks of communist civilization. [cheers, chants]

The results we have registered in agriculture clearly demonstrate the superiority of our soicalist system of state and cooperative agriculture, which ensures the broad use of mechanization, the use of chemicals, and the use of scientific achievements, and which enable our agriculture to firmly progress on the road of the new agrarian revolution which means both changing man and increasing agricultural output to a greater extent. [cheers, chants]

At this big mass rally the first secretaries of several counties are present, however, television makes it possible for all our country's counties to participate. From this big mass rally I would like to call upon all county party committees, all working people in agriculture, and all peasants to engage with great determination in firmly fulfilling the new agrarian revolution and beginning in 1985 achieving much higher yields, so that an increasingly greater number of units will register record yields -- as I have already mentioned -- and a greater number of counties will register yields of more than 5,000 kilograms of wheat and more than 10,000 kilograms of cob corn. [cheers, chants]

What leading units have achieved in terms of wheat, corn, and other crops is possible for all agricultural units. All of them have the potential to win the distinction of "Hero of Socialist Labor." The only thing is that, as I have mentioned in Timisoara, once again I would like to specify that to win the title of "Hero of Socialist Labor," more than 8,000 kiligrams of wheat and more than 20,000 kilograms of cob corn, have to be achieved. Only such yields are indeed proof of heroic and well-organized work and proof of an activity that demonstrates that all units and all working people, together with their leadership, are doing all they can to fulfill the tasks devolving upon them and are doing all they can to respond to the party call to defend the country's interests and ensure our people's well-being. [cheers, chants]

Along with achieving such large yields, we must do all we can to ensure the complete and timely delivery of products designated for the state stock and for the self-supply stock. Our good crops must ensure the necessary conditions for good general supplies and so for other requirements of our country, including greater efforts to more vigorously increase the contribution made by agriculture to the general development of our fatherland. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, there is only 1 month left until the 13th party congress. We must do all we can to complete all agricultural work, including fall plowing, so that all measures are taken to harvest crops and fodders in their entirety and to thoroughly prepare for the winter in the livestock sector, so that all our agricultural units will meet the 13th congress with this year's work completed favorably while making thorough preparations for next year's crops.

At the same time, the working people in industry must meet the 13th congress with the propriate fulfillment of all plan indexes and with thorough preparations for 1985 production, so that -- in honor of the 13th congress -- delegations from all counties that are going to attend the congress will be able to report to the great forum of the Communists that the working people everywhere have done all they can to present themselves with results that are as positive as possible at the 13th party congress, to ensure the fulfillment of this year's plan, and to proceed with great efforts to fulfilling the 1985 plan and to implementing the decisions that will be adopted by the 13th party congress. [cheers, chants]

The draft directives on socioeconomic development that are being discussed in all units by all our people ensure wonderful prospects for the fatherlands' socioeconomic development, for elevating our country to new peaks of progress and civilization, and for constantly increasing the material and cultural well-being of all working people -- the supreme goal of the party's policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society that we are successfully building. [cheers, chants]

The implementation of the decisions that will be adopted and the fulfillment of the party program require a proper organization of work and an improvement of overall activity, and they require that all socioeconomic units and all working people, headed by the party organizations, act in complete unity and in a revolutionary and communist spirit. We have to understand that in order to achieve such wonderful prospects for our fatherland's development, we must carry on the revolutionary spirit, we must live and act constantly as revolutionaries, fully aware that the revolution we began when the political power was taken over by the workers class and by the people under the leadership of the Communists, has led to great successes; we must understand that this revolution continues and that the revolutionary process should be elevated to a higher level. We must understand that this process will never cease and we must act to perfect our activity to improve the level of socioeconomic development and the level of the awareness of a new man with a high revolutionary awareness, with a wide scientific and cultural knowledge who will proudly carry on the torch of civilization, progress, and revolutionary achievements to always and eternally guarantee our nation a dignified, free, and independent place. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, at this big mass rally I would also like to stress again that our party and state and all our people will act with great determination for a policy of peace and international cooperation proceeding from the fact that only under such circumstances and only under conditions of peace will we be able to implement our program, as in fact each people will be able to develop only under conditions of peace and cooperation. [cheers, chants]

We will continue to develop relations with all the socialist countries, with the developing countries, and with the developed capitalist countries in the spirit of peaceful coexistence. We will firmly base our international cooperation on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, and on the principle of renunciation of the use or threat of force and respect for each nation's right to free and independent development. [cheers, chants]

Taking into consideration the seriousness of the world situation, the great increase in the dnager of a new world war, which inevitably would turn into a nuclear war, we believe that the basic problem of our time is to do all we can to halt the arms race, to achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to ensure peace, and the vital right of people to existence, life, freedom, and peace. [cheers, chants]

We speak out most resolutely for halting the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles in West European countries and also the deployment of the USSR nuclear countermeasures and for resuming the negotiations between the two states to reach an agreement on completely eliminating intermediate-range nuclear weapons and later all nuclear weapons from Europe and throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, the European peoples should assume greater responsibility in defending the interests of each people and saving Europe from nuclear destruction. We are firmly convinced that the European peoples, by taking consistent and united action, can remove the dangers created and ensure -- in cooperation with other peoples -- peace, security, and each nation's independence in Europe and throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

Romania resolutely speaks out for ending all military conflicts and resolving contentious problems between states through negotiations alone. We believe that everything possible should be done to attain a new international economic order, which can ensure conditions for the faster progress of poor countries and for a global solution to all problems of underdevelopment, including the foreign debt of developing states. We should strengthen the solidarity and cooperation between socialist, developing, and nonaligned countries, as well as between all peoples who advocate a better and more just world, in which each nation can develop freely, without any outside interference. [cheers, chants]

As far as we are concerned, Socialist Romania will continue to do everything in the future, too, to actively contribute to the triumph of reason, cooperation, and peace in the world. I again reiterate our determination to do everything -- while giving priority to the fatherland's socioeconomic development and the increase in the people's overall living standard -- to strengthen cooperation with all peoples, ensure that wars are eliminated from our planet for good, and create a world of cooperation, peace, and friendship. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, in conclusion I would like to again express the conviction that all Olt County working people, who today have had the honor of hosting Harvest Day celebrations, will do everything to prove through results in the coming years that their achievements this year were no mere accident and that they are strong enough to strive to maintain their leading position in agricultural production while also scoring good results in industry and other sectors. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, I would like to express the conviction that other counties will also draw appropriate conclusions for their future activity and will endeavor to occupy a a leading place, and, if possible, the first place next year in agriculture, with record crops. [cheers, chants]

I wish all working people in all our fatherland's counties increasingly greater successes in fulfilling plan provisions, obtaining ever richer crops in 1985, and attaining the industrial production plan with ever better results. I wish you increasingly greater success, dear comrades, much health and happiness. [prolonged cheers, chants]

NICU CEAUSESCU TALKS WITH UN SECRETARY GENERAL

AU192038 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1957 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] United Nations, AGERPRES 19/10/1984 -- Now in New York to attend the UN General Assembly session, Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the CC of the UCY, [Union of Communist Youth], chairman of the UN Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year [IYY] had an interview with UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Expressing his high appreciation for the Romanian head of state's steady interest in the United Nations activities and in its strengthened role in the resolution of international issues, as well as for Romania's initiatives, the UN secretary-general requested that cordial greetings be conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu just as best wishes of further success in his activity for Romania's socioeconomic development, for a steady rise in the Romanian people's welfare and the establishment of a policy of detente, collaboration and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

During the talk, a survey was made of the preparations made under the UN aegis to appropriately mark the International Youth Year, as well as of the recommendations made by the UN Advisory Committee for the IYY, which are to be examined in the General Assembly next days. Stress was laid on the large interest shown all over the world in the initiative for the proclamation of the IYY, in the multitude of actions taken and events arranged on a national and international plane apt to help a solution to the problems facing the young generation.

Views were also exchanged on the main items on the underway session's agenda, with emphasis on the important contribution the UN can make to the cessation of the arms race and a passage to disarmament, to the peaceful settlement of conflicts and the establishment of new-type, equitable international economic relations.

The interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by Romania's permanent representative to the UN, Ambassador Teodor Marinescu.

DELEGATE ADVOCATES UN MEDIATION COMMISSION

AU191959 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] United Nations, AGERPRES 19/10/1984 -- Opening the debates of the legal committee of the UN General Assembly on the peaceful settlement of interstate differences, item included in the UN agenda upon Romania's proposal, the Romanian permanent representative to the UN, Ambassador Teodor Marinescu, pointed to his country's action and steady concern for the resolution of international problems and differences by exclusively peaceful means and the way of negotiations as a prerequisite for a normal evolution of interstate relations, the maintenance of peace and the building-up of security all over the world.

The speaker referred at length to Romania's proposal, which was advanced to the General Assembly in the form of a document worked out by Romania together with the Philippines and Nigeria, and which stipulates the setting up of a UN commission of good offices, mediation and conciliation for the settlement of differences and the prevention of interstate conflicts.

Stemming from President Nicolae Ceausescu's political activity and outlook on the establishment of new-type, democratic relations of collaboration, understanding and peace among all nations, the proposal regarding the creation of such a body aims at improving the United Nations' framework and machinery apt to facilitate a peaceful settlement of all interstate differences, strengthen the capability of the bodies, especially the Security Council and the General Assembly, to take more efficient action, in cooperation with the state concerned, for seeking peaceful solutions to existing problems and differences, and in the last analysis, their capacity of promoting dialogue and negotiations between the states in litigation.

The Romanian proposals, co-sponsored by the Philippines and Nigeria, tabled at the UN this year, improve the initiative regarding the setting up of such a commission, owing to numerous states' suggestions, ideas and comments. The main scope of this commission would be to facilitate negotiations among the party states, to establish contacts among them and help the beginning or resumption of direct negotiations, bringing the parties' positions nearer, and conciliate their interests in view of finding mutually acceptable solutions to litigious issues in accordance with the interests of peace and understanding, of each people's free and independent development.

The speaker emphasized the special importance of elaborating a general treaty on the peaceful settlement of differences which should sanction the states' universal obligation as well as the means they ought to resort to so that any litigation between them may be peacefully settled.

BUCHAREST TRADE FAIR ENDS; CONTRACTS SIGNED

AU211857 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1608 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/10/1984 -- After eleven days of busy activity, (over October 11-21), the tenth edition of the Bucharest International Trade Fair [TIB], a broad annual economic-commercial event, closed on Sunday in the evening.

The jubilee TIB edition, officially inaugurated by President Nicolae Ceausescu, running under the theme "Trade-Cooperation-Development-Peace", bespoke Romania's wish to develop and expand trade and economic cooperation with socialist countries, with developing and non-aligned countries, with all states, based on fully equal rights and mutual advantage.

All through the fair, most of negotiations were substantiated by signing minor commercial contracts, regarding exports and imports of various types of goods, both on 1984-1985 and on a longer term. As far as exports are concerned, important transactions were made for the delivery of Romanian products of the machine building industry (diesel-hydraulic and electric drilling rigs, transportable emergency outfit, roller bits, pump rods, metallurgical equipment and components, chemical equipment for the food industry, rolling stock, tractors and farm machinery, outfit and accessories for power engineering, "Dacia" automobiles and "Aro" four-wheel drives, bearings, a.o.) to the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Albania, West Germany, the German Democratic Republic, Bulgarian, Hungary, the USA; products of the machine-tools, electronic and electric engineering industries (electronic components, electronic products and electric household appliances; measurement and control apparatus, automation means, machine-tools, textile machines, a.o.) to Poland, GDR, Austria, FRG, Italy, Bulgaria, the Netherlands, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, France, Mongolia, Bangladesh; chemical and petrochemical products (chemical fertilizers, polythene, chemical fibres and yarn, polyvinyl chloride, carbon black, sodium products) to Holland, West Germany, India, GDR, Austria, Italy, Jordan, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Turkey, Switzerland.

Other transactions regard exports of furniture, other finite and non-finite wood products, building material, glass to the Netherlands, France, Great Britain, Federal Germany, Poland, Morocco, Italy, the USA; light-industry products and other consumer goods to be exported to the Netherlands, Yugoslavia, Cuba, Italy, Great Britain, Canada, the USSR, Kuwait, Bulgaria, Saudi Arabia, a.o.

Theimport contracts signed by the Romanian partners refer to machine-tools, fine-mechanics components and equipment from Hungary and the GDR, constructions equipment and parts from the USSR, automation means from West Germany, Poland and Bulgaria; computer technology and electronic products from Hungary and Czechoslovakia, Metallurgical products from the USSR, Japan, and West Germany, building and hoisting outfit from GDR, chemical products from Great Britain, Austria, various consumer goods from Bulgaria and Indonesia, a.o.

### Talks With GDR, Other Officials

AU191949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1914 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/10/1984 -- On October 19, the minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, Vasile Pungan, received Dietrich Lemke, deputy minister of foreign trade of the German Democratic Republic, now in Romania for the Bucharest International Trade Fair.

During the interview, reference was made to the fine economic relations between Romania and the GDR, in keeping with the agreements reached during summit interviews and talks. Aspects were approached for the further development of bilateral cooperation and collaboration, the increase and diversification of mutual goods exchanges.

The same day, the Romanian minister received Naina Marikar, deputy minister of finance and planning of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, co-chairman of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic Cooperation.

Questions were approached related to the current development stage and prospects of the Romanian-Sri Lanka economic collaboration.

Vasile Pungan also received Abu 'Ala, member of the Palestine National Council, leader of the "Samed" organization under the PLO. Emphasis was placed on the possibilities of expanding Romanian-Palestinian ties in domains of joint interest.

### OPREA RECEIVES PEOPLE'S BANK OF CHINA CHAIRMAN

AU202108 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1938 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/10/1984 -- On October 20 Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea received Lu Peijian, president of the People's Bank of China, exchanging opinions on the amplification of the economic cooperation, the expansion and diversification of trade and the collaboration between the financial and banking institutions in the two countries. The sides pointed out the wish to expand the bilateral collaboration in the spirit of the understandings reached by the two countries' party and state leaders and of the agreements between Romania and the People's China.

Florea Dumitrescu, president of the National Bank of Romania, participated. Li Zewang, People's China ambassador in Bucharest, attended.

CIA MANUAL SHOWS EXTENT OF COVERT ACTION

AU190933 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] American congressmen have demanded that an investigation be conducted in connection with the manual that the CIA compiled for Nicaraguan revolutionaries. The manual contains instructions ranging from how public establishments can be destroyed to how to hire professional killers to liquidate political opponents. This is yet another failure of our foreign policy, O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, has said in relation to the news about the publication of the manual.

If the investigation shows that the CIA is the real author of the manual, this will be yet another proof of the extent to which the present U.S. Administration is involved in waging a covert war against the Sandinist government in Managua, TANJUG points out.

DJURANOVIC RETURNS TO BELGRADE FROM TURKEY

LD191652 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1553 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 19 Oct (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, returned to Belgrade this afternoon following his official visit to Turkey, where he and President Evren carried out an extensive exchange of views on bilateral cooperation and topical issues pertaining to international politics and economics.

Veselin Djuranovic and his associates were welcomed at Belgrade airport by Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency; Nusa Kersevan, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Boris Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense; and other officials.

Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs, and Boro Denkov, Federal Executive Council member, were in Turkey with Veselin Djuranovic.

Joint Statement on Visit

LD191833 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Oct (TANJUG) -- An official statement on the visit to Turkey of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, was issued simultaneously in Belgrade and Ankara today. The statement says:

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, made an official and friendly visit to Turkey on the invitation of Kenan Evren, president of the Republic of Turkey, from 17 to 19 October 1984.

In the course of the visit, the president of the SFRY Presidency and the officials in his delegation visited industrial enterprises, and historical and cultural sites in Ankara and Istanbul and were briefed on Turkey's economic development and progress. Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, laid a wreath at the tomb of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, the founder of the Republic of Turkey. The president of the SFRY Presidency and officials in his delegation were received everywhere with warm and cordial hospitality.

During the official talks, which were held in a spirit of mutual understanding, the two presidents reviewed the state of bilateral relations and the opportunities for further promoting them. They also exchanged opinions on topical international problems. The talks were conducted in an open and [word indistinct] atmosphere, characteristic of the friendly relations and cooperation between the SFRY and Turkey. Participating in the talks on the Yugoslav side were:

Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Boro Denkov, member of the Federal Executive Council; Redzep Djiha, SFRY ambassador to Turkey; Dusan Litvinovic, foreign policy advisor of the president of the SFRY Presidency; Dr Vladimir Pavicevic, head of administration for neighboring countries in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Veljko Velasevic, chief of protocol of the SFRY Presidency; and Djordje Popovic, ministerial advisor at the SFRY Embassy in Turkey.

Taking part in the talks on the Turkish side were:

Vahit Halefoglu, minister of foreign affairs; Minister of State Mesut Yilmaz; Ercument Yavuzalp, under secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ali Hikmet Alp, Turkish ambassador in Belgrade; Halit Guverner, deputy general director for bilateral political relations in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Yalim Eralp, deputy general director for information in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ozdem Sanberk, deputy general director for bilateral economic relations in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Mehmet Gorkay, chief of department for Eastern Europe in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Kenan Evren, president of the Republic of Turkey, expressed their satisfaction at the successful progress of the development of relations and cooperation between the two countries. The two presidents underlined their readiness to uphold the further promotion of bilateral relations and mutually beneficial cooperation in all spheres. They emphasized that political dialogue, contacts at all levels, and broad cooperation contribute towards better understanding between the two countries with differing social systems.

The two sides expressed the conviction that with the development of good-neighborly relations, which is in their common interest, the SFRY and Turkey also make an immediate contribution towards strengthening the policy of neighborliness, mutual understanding, cooperation, and stability in the Balkans.

The two presidents devoted particular attention to the promotion of the bilateral economic relations. They welcomed the results of the recent meeting of the mixed Yugoslav-Turkish Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, held in Ankara from 11 to 13 October 1984.

The two presidents confirmed their readiness and determination to uphold the balanced expansion of trade between the two countries, making use of all the opportunities offered by the two countries' economic potentials, and agreed on the need to exert additional effort aimed at further promoting mutual economic, scientific, technological, and industrial cooperation.

They underlined that initial, but important results, had been achieved towards agreement on a larger volume of economic dealings between the two countries. The two sides also expressed readiness for an interest in further promoting industrial cooperation, including joint representation in third country markets.

The two sides agreed on the need to step up efforts to promote cooperation in all forms of transportation, assessing that such cooperation contributes to the advancement of bilateral economic relations as a whole.

The two sides agreed on the need to intensify cultural exchange and contacts between the two countries, bearing in mind the exceptional contribution these make towards better mutual understanding and friendship between the Yugoslav and Turkish peoples.

In this connection, satisfaction was expressed at the signing in Ankara of a new 3-year agreement on cultural cooperation envisaging more diverse and enhanced coperation in this sphere.

The two sides were pleased to reiterate that the Turkish nationality in the SFRY, which is developing in conditions of full equality and affirmation of its identity, as well as the emigrants of Yugoslav origin in Turkey, represent a firm tie of friendship between the two countries.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Kenan Evren, president of the Republic of Turkey, had a broad exchange of opinions on the current political and economic situation in the world. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the similarity of the two countries' views on many international issues.

The two sides expressed concern at the exacerbated international situation and tension in international relations. They stressed their conviction that it is essential for all countries to increase efforts aimed at removing the causes for such a dangerous state of affairs. The conviction was expressed that genuine, permanent solutions of the most important international problems can only be found by peaceful means, through negotiations. In this context, it was underlined that it is vitally important that consistent respect for and application of the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, equality, and renunciation of the threat or use of force be ensured in relations among all countries.

The two sides also expressed profound concern at the unprecedented acceleration of the arms race, which threatens world peace. They stressed that it is the duty of the international community and of those responsible for the arms race to exert new efforts aimed at urgently halting it and adopting specific measures to reduce nuclear and conventional arms and to attain general and total disarmament by means of balanced agreements in parallel with full and effective international controls.

The two sides pointed in concern to the deterioration of the state of security and confidence in Europe, and agreed that in order to renew the atmosphere of confidence and security on that continent, even more active contributions by all European countries is necessary. They confirmed their support for the Helsinki Final Act's principles and regulations, and stressed the need for their full and constant observance.

In connection with this, stress was laid upon the importance of the Stockholm conference, which ensures the continuation of the positive process of strengthening security and cooperation among all European countries participating in the CSCE on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act, and also represents a forum which enables the continuation of the East-West dialogue in a period of international tension. They underlined their conviction that attaining an agreement at this conference on specific confidence-building measures could make a significant contribution to reducing international tension and could exert a favorable influence upon other arms control and disarmament talks.

The two sides devoted particular attention to the Balkan situation, and confirmed their interest in supporting all efforts to strengthen stability and cooperation in this region, which also contribute towards stability in Europe. In this connection, they expressed determination to do everything they can for the all-round development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation between the Balkan countries in all possible spheres of common interest.

The two presidents were in agreement that an all-embracing, just, and permanent solution of the Near East question and the establishment of peace in that region can be attained only by recognition of the legitimate and inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to create their own, independent state, and by complete Israeli withdrawal from all territories occupied in 1967 and later, including Jerusalem. In this context, the two countries reconfirmed their constant support for the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The two sides expressed great concern at the continuation of hostilities between Iraq and Iran. They also expressed the hope that a just and honest solution would soon be found that would be acceptable for both sides, and with the aim of ending this tragic conflict, they confirmed their support for all efforts in this direction.

The two sides were in agreement that the policy of nonalignment makes an important contribution towards maintaining world peace and stability, and that in the present complicated international situation, the Nonaligned Movement plays a very important and constructive role in seeking a just and peaceful solution to international problems and in strengthening world peace and security.

The two sides examined the negative consequences of the present international economic situation, particularly in the developing countries, and underlined the need to establish a new international economic order that should make it possible to bridge the abyss between the developed and developing countries. They went on to stress that efforts to start global negotiations represented an important step in that direction. The two sides confirmed their support for efforts to eliminate colonialism and racial discrimination in the world.

The president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the Republic of Turkey expressed mutual satisfaction at the results of the visit and talks held. They underlined that an important contribution had thereby been made towards further developing the relations and cooperation between the countries and the ties of friendship linking the Yugoslav and Turkish people. The president of the SFRY Presidency invited the president of the Republic of Turkey to make an official visit to the SFRY. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

LEADERS ATTEND BELGRADE LIBERATION CEREMONY

LD202302 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2015 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 20 Oct (TANJUG) -- A formal function was held in the Sava Center tonight to mark the 40th anniversary of Belgrade's liberation. A musical performance honoring Belgrade was given at the function, during which Bogdan Bogdanovic, president of the Belgrade City Assembly, also delivered a speech. The function was attended by members of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium led by Presidents Veselin Djuranovic and Ali Sukrija, wartime commanders, people's heroes -- participants in the battle for Belgrade including Peko Dapcevic and Mijalko Todorovic, commander and commissar, respectively, of the First Army Group, representatives of the Socialist Republic of Serbia led by Dusan Ckrebic and Ivan Stambolic, a delegation from the USSR, and many guests attended the function.

## MOSCOW'S GRISHIN CONTINUES VISIT TO BELGRADE

### Meeting With Sukrija

LD191818 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1444 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Oct (TANJUG) -- Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, who is visiting the SFRY as the guest of the Belgrade LC City Committee.

Participating in the conversation, conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, were Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Belgrade LC City Committee; and Borislav Milosevic, deputy executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. On the Soviet side were Nikolay Rodionov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the SFRY; Yuriy Prokofyev, first secretary of the Kuybyshev Raykom; and Aleksandr Sukhanov, head of the Moscow metro building team.

Comrades Sukrija and Grishin gave a positive assessment of the development of cooperation between the LCY and CPSU and of Yugoslav-Soviet relations as a whole on the well-known principles.

The celebration of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Belgrade was the occasion for evoking memories of the Yugoslav-Soviet combat cooperation in World War II in which the nations and nationalities of the two countries made great sacrifices in the struggle against fascism.

Ali Sukrija expressed pleasure at Viktor Grishin's visit and conveyed greetings to the CPSU leadership and to Konstantin Chernenko personally. He laid stress upon the successful development of LCY-CPSU and SFRY-USSR relations, and briefed Viktor Grishin on topical issues relating to Yugoslavia's social development and the LCY's domestic activities. He pointed out in particular the LCY's tasks in realizing the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and in further strengthening socialist self-management; in this connection, he referred to the standpoints and decisions of the 13th and 14th sessions of the LCY Central Committee.

Viktor Grishin conveyed greetings from Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and from the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, to the LCY leadership, Communists, nations, and nationalities of the SFRY, particularly on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of liberating Belgrade. Grishin emphasized the common liberation struggle of the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples, and the wish of the Soviet leadership for relations between the USSR and SFRY and between the CPSU and the LCY to continue to develop successfully in an all-round way. He briefed Ali Sukrija on the successful activities of the CPSU in the USSR's development, and in preparation for holding the next -- 27th CPSU Congress.

There was also discussion of topical international problems as well as of the international activities of the LCY and CPSU and the two countries in the struggle for peace and the progress of peoples.

## Wreaths Mark 40th Anniversary

LD201728 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1140 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 20 Oct (TANJUG) -- To mark liberation day, a Belgrade delegation laid flowers today on the grave of our dearest fellow citizen, President Tito, in the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center.

A wreath was laid on behalf of the federation at the cemetery of the liberators of Belgrade by a delegation composed of Lazar Mojsov, member of the SFRY Presidency; Miloje Stijovic, president of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of the Republics and Provinces; Spasoje Medenica, member of the Federal Executive Council; and Milutin Moraca, member of the Council of the Federation.

Viktor Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, laid a wreath from the Moscow Gorkom.

## Milosevic, Grishin Conclude Talks

LD202006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic in Serbo-Croatian 1635 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Oct (TANJUG) -- Final talks were held in Belgrade today between the representatives of the LC city committee of Belgrade led by Slobodan Milosevic, president of the city committee, and a delegation of the Moscow Gorkom led by Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

Both sides assessed the visit by the Moscow Communists to Belgrade, which is taking place in connection with the celebration of the 40th anniversary of Belgrade's liberation, as successful and as contributing to cooperation between the Communists of Belgrade and Moscow and between the CPSU and the LCY.

The guests were briefed on the activity of the Belgrade LC and informed their hosts about their work and tasks. They visited some work organizations in which they were acquainted with production programs and cooperation with Moscow organizations.

It was stressed during the concluding talks that cooperation between the Belgrade LC City Committee and the Moscow Gorkom is developing successfully. The need for this cooperation to be developed further within the framework of cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY was stressed.

## Grishin Visits General Export

LD211059 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0920 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Oct (TANJUG) -- Viktor Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, today visited General-Export, the organization that coordinates trade between the USSR and the SFRY. Viktor Grishin positively assessed the level of commodity exchange already achieved between the two countries. However, it was agreed that the volume can be increased and its quality improved. Particular attention was devoted to ways in which to expand economic cooperation between Moscow and Belgrade.

BORBA, POLITIKA COMMENT ON 14TH LCY CC PLENUM

AU201633 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian and Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 18 October comment on the 14th LCY Central Committee session on 16 October.

Belgrade BORBA on page 2 carries a 700-word commentary by Danilo Vukovic entitled "Step by Step," in which he says that "it is certainly true" that the 14th session "is a step forward after the 13th, which inspired it." How big this step will be will depend on the extent to which its positions are implemented, Vukovic says.

"In many respects, the 14th session constituted and constitutes a defense of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization from all the assaults that come from both outside and inside," Vukovic notes. Views on the program implementation differ but the truth is somewhere in the middle.

"The changes in the political system are also looked at from various angles -- if one judges by some reactions at this very session -- although they are necessary for a better functioning of the economic system.

"Much effort at the session was invested in penetrating more deeply into the causes of the slow implementation of the stabilization program, hesitation, and even resistance, and this will certainly be an incentive to its more consistent implementation. Nevertheless what the 14th session did not accomplish was to say more definitely who blocks the program or who fails to comply with its several provisions. This should have been expected of it because voices are coming from the public and from general party discussions conducted in connection with the draft conclusions of the 13th session to the effect that resistance to the implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization is also coming from some leaderships. Which leaderships are these, and who is not carrying out his tasks?"

Vukovic concludes: "If everything that we heard at the 14th session could be said in one sentence, one might say: It clarified many things, at least as far as the main subject is concerned, and it provided directions, but much has been left over for the following sessions."

Belgrade POLITIKA on page 5 carries an 1,100-word commentary by Zvonko Logar entitled "Unity and Differences," which argues that it was necessary for the LCY Central Committee to discuss the opposition to the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

"Invocations of the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor and accusations that the most prominent inspirers of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization oppose them are just a peculiar political folklore in the clash of concepts that view the development of Yugoslav self-managing socialism differently." Logar maintains that the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor stress associated labor, but do not rule out market laws, and the stabilization program stresses market laws but does not rule out associated labor. "Looked at in this light, the expectations placed in the latest Central Committee session have not been disappointed. The choice offered by the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization was once again put to the political test, and the choice stood the test."

Referring to the controversy over the economic crisis requiring changes in the political system, Logar says: "One can understand fears that differences will be ignored in a centralist regulation of relations; one should speak out against it. But this has nothing to do with the necessary linking on the basis of a true common interest of people from all over the country who live for their work, as well as with changes in the political system which encourage such links and associations.

"Something of all this was at the back of the interesting discussion that was conducted at the Central Committee session. Those who fear that somebody will deprive them of their right of differences could this time draw the conclusion that even divergences have their limits if we want to live together in this place, as well as that in their striving to preserve the differences they should not stand against a more efficient manner of decisionmaking in the interest of the whole Yugoslav community. Precisely this lesson could be drawn from the polemics on consensus, which is now often applied even in cases when the Constitution does not demand it.

"In the fire of polemics, some harsh words should not bother us. Open clarifications help us to understand each other better in many ways. At the Central Committee session this time, a clear line was drawn between the justified fear of a possible re-establishment of centralism and the situations in which, out of common interest, it is not good to apply the principle of unanimity. Of course, the clarification the day before yesterday did not put an end to this subject. At any rate, the debate on the political system has begun and it will be shortly transferred to the broad public. The frank discussion at the Central Committee session in any case brought us closer to these subjects," Logar concludes.

MARINC ON CADRES ISSUE, RESPONSIBILITY IN LCY CC

AU192139 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Oct 84 p 3

[Boxed excerpt from speech by Andrej Marinc at the 14th session of the LCY Central Committee on 16 October in Belgrade; published in boldface]

[Text] Support for the Federal Executive Council [FEC]

I am not convinced that our state administration, or our administration in a wider sense, in associated labor organizations, is prepared in this sense and capable of helping all of us in turning around. I therefore propose that we, as the LCY Central Committee, express full support for the FEC -- in the spirit of Comrade Milka Planinc's requests made in the SFRY Assembly as well as on several occasions at the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the LCY Central Committee -- so that it may resolutely transform the state administration and strengthen it in terms of cadres.

In this connection the basic criterion for the cadres should be their professionalism and their persuasion [koncepcijska opredeljenost] in favor of strengthening socialist self-management and the constitutionally agreed nature of our federation. With all the efforts of society and of the entire system, and our participation in it, we cannot "offer" from outside the administration proposals for satisfactory and efficient accords and agreements, for satisfactory legal solutions, for an economic and development policy, unless the basic proposals and those who submit the proposals express the objective interests of workers, the people, and the nationalities, or rather the republics and provinces, and the objective overall interests in our federation.

This emerges from numerous analyses of the functioning of the delegate system and federation relations. We have some fresh examples with which such an assessment can be illustrated. At the session of the Stabilization Commission recently, there appeared a preliminary draft or paper on the theses for working out a new law regulating the planning system. Its starting positions were, in some essential questions, opposed to constitutional provisions. We ask who the authors are and how such papers could be submitted. These are questions in the spirit of intensified responsibility on the basis of the 13th LCY Central Committee session.

In BORBA recently, we had the opportunity to read an assertion by the FEC vice president and a call for changes in the political system, or rather an assertion that the stabilization program does not broach merely changes in economics and in the economic system, but also broaches changes in the political system. It is also asserted in the interview that our crisis is wider, that it is a social crisis, and thus demands political changes. Even the question of consensus in the SFRY is raised. All this is stated without proper arguments. We agreed at the 12th LCY Congress, and we brought the matter up to date at the 10th LCY Central Committee Plenum, and we again decided what should be done regarding the political system. We agreed that an analysis of the functioning of the political system should be made, that we should discuss it, and then decide.

POPIT: MUST DISCUSS, NOT ATTACK, DIFFERENCES

AU192151 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Oct 84 p 4

[From a boxed section of a report on the 14th LCY Central Committee session on 16 October in Belgrade, headlined: "Polemics and Replies: What Changes in the Political System"]

[Text] Popit: "It Is Not Right To Discuss in This Way"

Replying to Dragoslav Markovic's speech, France Popit said:

I agree that at a session like ours one should begin talking more concretely. I had the impression today that the method of our work will begin to change a little after all. The Presidium offered us the conclusions and I expected that we would talk on the basis of these conclusions and that we would clear up the problems that have not been cleared up. I think that in such a way we could shorten our sessions, for such long monologues really wear one out. One has to sit here for hours and hours and listen to things that have been said a hundred times.

But as to what Comrade Markovic has now spoken about: He understands all those positions which in fact run counter to everything that we have already agreed upon in the Law on Associated Labor, in the Constitution, and in the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. It is obvious that at the beginning there may be many different views and approaches to any problem, but I do not think it is right to justify everything only in this way. On the other hand, Marinc presented our views on solving the problems which we are encountering. I do not know whether Comrade Markovic is right in affixing labels on Marinc in this way. Marinc presented positions; let us quietly sit down and discuss the matter, and see what it is all about, instead of attacking in this way. I do not think this will do; this is not the way. If we conduct discussions in such a way in this forum, I do not know where we will end up.

VRHOVEC REMARKS ON NEED TO RESOLVE CONTROVERSIES

LD212038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1503 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Dubrovnik, 21 Oct (TANJUG) -- An in-depth conversation on the business operation of the biggest tourist organization in this area -- the Dubrovnik hotel-tourist enterprise -- and on many other matters connected with this kind of activity, which was conducted today by Josip Vrhovec, member of the SFRY Presidency, has provided a host of answers to a number of questions and dilemmas that were raised.

While not denying the notable results attained by Dubrovnik as a tourist center, which this year will earn a foreign currency inflow of about $160 million, and the efforts made to improve organization within the collective, Vrhovec also made a few very concrete observations. Dubrovnik should be a tourist center of world renown, Vrhovec said, because it has the bases to become such a thing. What it has should make it possible for its function in this sense to be constantly strengthened.

In part of his speech on the character of the last two LCY Central Committee sessions, Vrhovec said they were not held only for the sake of rank and file members, but for the benefit of party leaders as well, primarily aimed at getting the working people mobilized for action and ensuring the practice of checking and assessing the approved stands and conclusions.

"Within the context of these questions, there emerged some controversies, Vrhovec said. There is nothing wrong with that; What is wrong is that they are not being resolved. We all must know that regulated water is not a flood, which means that, objectively speaking economic difficulties are not a political crisis as stressed by some people or [word indistinct] even if it is camouflaged a little." According to Vrhovec, these questions have come slightly more to the fore at the 14th LCY Central Committee session. It is a good thing that they were brought up -- no one has the right to get upset about it -- but it is not a good thing that they have not been resolved; the job of doing this is still to come. These views, Vrhovec said, we cannot and we must not simply ignore, but rather seek the best possible solutions for them, clarify them ideologically within the LCY, and carry them out in practice through the assemblies and other organs appointed by the Constitution, and at all levels as well.

SREBRIC: ECONOMIC CHANGES BROACH POLITICAL ONES

AU201712 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 6-7 October on pages 1 and 3 carries a 3,500-word interview given by Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, to Blazo Sarovic at the BORBA editorial offices "recently." Speaking about the implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, Srebric admits that the implementation of the program is slow.

"We lag, above all, in the adjustments of the economic system to the requirements of the long-term program," Srebric says. "The changes in conformity with the program are deep and cannot be prepared in a short time.

"Last year, we had illusions that by the end of this year we would carry out all of the first-stage changes. This really was not objectively possible. In addition -- and this is very important -- differences exist in our society regarding how certain problems should be solved. The long-term program broaches not only changes in economics and in the economic system, but also in the political system, and these changes are yet to be assessed. We must proceed from the premise that our crisis is not just economic; our crisis is a wider social crisis, and of course, if this is true, we must arrive at corresponding changes in the political system, too."

Sarovic asks: "Different interests, positions, and views are being manifested in the implementation of changes in the system. How is one to arrive at correct solutions?"

Srebric answers: "Precisely because different views, different positions exist, these economic changes are difficult to make, and, as you know, politically no change can be carried out without full agreement.

The question here is now whether consensus is a democratic form or an antidemocratic one, considering that it gives the minority the power of a majority.

"This is one of the political questions, but of course this slows down work a great deal. Our entire machinery, because it is truly democratic, requires a long time for agreement. For instance, we had great trouble in adopting that tiny amendment to the Law on Associated Labor which empowers a work organization to have a single current account. Opinions were expressed in the Assembly that this was an attack on the Law on Associated Labor, that it was an attack on self-management, but this change, as tiny as it may be, is already showing very positive results."

Srebric mentioned consensus again when saying that a single monetary authority is needed in the country. "We have done something with the latest amendments to the Law on the National Bank of the SFRY, but I personally think that it is not enough. With the new amendments, we have thrown out many provisions that were based on the unanimity of the Board of Governors. This was reduced to a smaller number, but I personally think that nothing should be resolved on the basis of consensus."

In the rest of his interview, Srebric dealt with economic problems, expounding on the bill on gross income, the foreign exchange system, a real rate of interest, the tax system, market prices, and foreign capital investment.

SERBIAN LC SECRETARY SUPPORTS POLITICAL CHANGES

AU201853 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] A conference of the Communists of the Zorka Chemical Plant held in Sabac has discussed the results of operations in the first 9 months of this year and the tasks of Communists in implementing the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. Radisa Gacic, secretary of Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, also took part in the session. Our correspondent Pavle Isailovic reports:

With the realization of the economic stabilization program we will eliminate many problems, Radisa Gacic pointed out, among other things. He added:

[Begin Gacic recording] Because of all this, I think that the 14th LCY Central Committee session should also be regarded as a request that one should work faster for the realization of the first stage of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and that conditions be created so that it may be implemented as efficiently as possible in the coming period.

This session also showed that differences may be displayed and openly discussed. Or rather, it showed first of all that differences of interests may exist, and that in our conditions, they objectively must exist. This means that they can be discussed and displayed, and that to a certain extent, must be respected and taken into consideration. However, at the same time, one must not be exclusive, intolerant. I think that neither this session nor the preceding ones showed how these differences may be efficiently overcome. This, however, must be ensured in our system.

This is our tremendous problem at the movement. We block actions, we keep going back to the beginning in some matters that have been agreed upon, and we display impotence and inefficiency in (?resolving matters). Precisely from this, from such a situation, there arises the need for changes in the political system, which we have been discussing in a very lively fashion these days and months. [end recording]

'DRAVA-84' MOBILIZATION EXERCISE COMPLETE SUCCESS

LD202042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1533 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Maribor, 20 Oct (TANJUG) -- The objectives of the "DRAVA-84" exercise today have been successfully attained. The exercise was commanded by a joint headquarters made up of operative groups for Slovenia and Croatia.

The first assessment is that this morning's mobilization was carried out with 100 percent success, with the result that all the services were complete from the staff point of view within the scheduled deadline. A novel feature of the exercise was that information about the exercise was not released in advance as had been the case up to now.

The joint tactical "Drava-84" exercise was attended by representatives of sociopolitical organizations from the republic [of Slovenia] and from the federation. They included Slavko Maricevic, assistant federal secretary for all-people's defense [title as received]; France Popit, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia; and Andrej Marinc, president of the Slovene Central Committee.

GRACANIN RETURNS FROM VISIT TO SWITZERLAND

LD200457 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1957 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade 19 Oct (TANJUG) -- Colonel General Petar Gracanin, Yugoslav People's Army chief of General Staff, returned tonight from a friendly working visit to the Armed Forces of Switzerland. During his stay in that friendly country, General Gracanin visited some units and institutions of the Swiss Armed Forces and had talks with his hosts on the further promotion of relations and cooperation between the two countries' armies.

JOINT LCY-SAWPY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BELGIUM

LD212133 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1108 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Oct (TANJUG) -- A joint LCY and SAWPY delegation led by Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left for Belgium today. During their stay in that country, the delegation, which also comprises Ljubisav Markovic, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, and Marko Lolic, an executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, will have meetings and talks with the representatives of both socialist parties, of the Communist Party and of the Social Christian Party.

Delegation Arrives

LD212139 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1854 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Text] Brussels, Oct 21 (TANJUG) -- A joint delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia (SAWPY), headed by LCY Central Committee Presidency Secretary Dimce Belovski, arrived here tonight. During the six-day visit, the delegation will have a number of meetings with representatives of the French-speaking and Flemish wings of the Socialist Party, the Communist Party and others. These meetings are expected to centre on bilateral relations, certain aspects of inter-state relations and the international situation.